The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5889 號九十八百八千五第 光緒丙子年八月二十日 HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, 1876. 一年禮 號九月十英 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

October 7, GLORY, Siamese bark, 449, T. T. Witt, Bangkok 17th September, Rice and General.—TAK-MEE & Co.

October 7, PEARL, British steamer, 705, H. L. Munk, Swatow 6th October, General. —CHINESE

October 7, KHIVA, British steamer, 1,506, J. Reeves, Bombay 18th September, Galle 23rd, Penang 28th, and Singapore 1st October, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

October 7, GREAT REPUBLIC, American str., 3,888, W. B. Cobb, San Francisco 1st September, and Yokohama 27th, General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

October 8, ATALANTA, German str., 783, G. Petersen, Shanghai 4th October, and Swatow 7th, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

October 8, DOUGLAS, British steamer, 864, E. Burnie, Foochow 4th October, Amoy 5th, and Swatow 7th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

October 8, HOWSANG, Chinese steamer, 795, Lamont, Canton 7th October, General. —C. M. S. N. Co.

October 8, PARDO, British steamer, 763, Trotman, Saigon 2nd October, Rice.—MELCHERS & Co.

October 8, MECCA, British str., 686, Johnson, Cooktown 23rd September, Gold and Ballast.—HOP KEE.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 7TH.

Yesso, British steamer, for East Coast.
Advance, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.
Norna, British steamer, for Swatow.
Johann Sverdrup, Norwegian brig, for New York.
Humboldt, German bark, for Manila.

Departures.

October 7, CHE-ON, Chinese corvette, for Foochow.
October 7, ADRIA, Brit. str., for Singapore and Bombay.
October 7, ELIZABETH NICHOLSON, Brit. sh., for Manila.
October 7, TIGRE, Fr. str., for Shanghai.
October 8, CHALLENGE, British steamer, for Manila.
October 8, NORNA, British str., for Swatow.
October 8, YESSO, Brit. str., for East Coast.
October 8, BOMBAY, British str., for Yokohama.
October 8, ATALANTA, Ger. str., for Canton.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Khiva*, str., from Bombay, &c.:—
For Hongkong.
From Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Bristow, Miss Purchase, Sub.-Lieuts. Creagh and Boyer, From Venice.—Mr. and Miss Inglis. From Brindisi.—Dr. Globerg. From Bombay.—53 Natives. From Penang.—13 Chinese. From Singapore.—Mr. Fargie.
For Shanghai.
From Southampton.—Mrs. and Miss Cowie.
For Yokohama.
From Southampton.—Rev. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Hammond and son, Messrs. Custance, H. Seymore, and H. J. Scott. From Venice.—Mr. McReede.

Per *Great Republic*, str., from San Francisco and Yokohama:—
Mr. and Mrs. Lutz Sutter, child, and 2 servants, and Mr. D. Nowrojee and servant, Messrs. Fazooga and Tyeyele, in steerage, and 253 Chinese.

Per *Glory*, from Bangkok:—
5 Chinese.

Per *Pearl*, str., from Swatow:—
296 Chinese.

Per *Atalanta*, str., from Shanghai, &c.:—
17 Chinese.

Per *Douglas*, str., from East Coast:—
Messrs. Playfair and Carlin, and 197 Chinese.

Per *Mecca*, str., from Cooktown:—
Mr. Ommanney and 240 Chinese.

Per *Pardo*, str., from Saigon:—
45 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Yesso*, str., for East Coast:—
For Swatow.—Mr. Bikem. For Coast Ports. —1 European and 200 Chinese.

Per *Norna*, str., for Swatow:—
300 Chinese.

Reports.

The American steamship *Great Republic* reports left San Francisco on 1st September at 12.05 p.m. On the 16th crossed the 180 long. E. Had pleasant weather and fair winds up to the 4th; then experienced a strong typhoon, wind from the S.E., veering to S.W., barometer at 28.95, starboard guards and paddle-box carried away. Arrived at Yokohama on the 27th at 11.30 a.m., time 25 days and 23 hours. Left again for Hongkong on the 30th at 1 p.m., received at Yokohama for Hongkong 5 passengers, 97 tons cargo, and 1 bag mail. Have had pleasant weather and smooth sea since leaving Yokohama. Arrived at Hongkong on 7th instant at 8 p.m., time from Yokohama 7 days and 7 hours. Total times from San Francisco 35 days and 8 hours. Bring for Hongkong 3 cabin passengers, 2 Parsees and 253 Chinese, 802 tons cargo from San Francisco, and 97 tons from Yokohama, 399 packages—$71,957.06 in Treasure, and 10 bags mail. At 4.10 p.m. off Single Island, passed the French mail steamship steering North-east.

CONSIGNEES.—Quan Tick, Chew Ting Wo, Kwong Sing Tai & Co., Hing On Tai & Co., Yuen Sing Lung, Tung Tuck, Kue Kee, Order E. Jones & Co., Order Ford Iken, Kwong Hop W, Chun Chong Wing, Order Murray Davis, A. Loong, See Sing, Lee Ping, Kwong Wan Yuen, Wo Kee Chan, Quong Tuck Wing, Quon Yee Gee, Soon Loong Sing, Yu Ting Chong, Wing Cheong Kut, Lung Hing Lung, Kwong Tai Chong, Wing Sing & Co., Rev. B. Graves, care of Russell & Co., J. B. Smith, Hang Kiu Hing, Li Soong, H. Nicaise, G. V., Hee Chong Chung, Lane, Crawford & Co., Olyphant & Co., Ed. Schellhass & Co., Hop Fat & Co., Fook Yuen Lung, Broadbear, Anthony & Co., Kwong Yuen Tie, Kien Tai Loong, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Cheong Fook Wo, Lee Ming Kie & Co., Tong Song Wo, Won Kee, Order O. and M. Frederick, Lammert, Atkinson & Co., Carlowitz & Co., Wo Chung Yuen, Wing Wo Yuen, Tin Hop & Co., Wo Fat, Wing Chong Chang & Co., Wing Mow Chung & Co., Fook Yuet Wan, Peung, W. P. Moore, Siemssen & Co., Chun Chong, Horace Davis & Ying Chong, Fok Sheng Wo, Vogel, Hagedorn & Co., J. Grossmann, Edward Cope, Kin Chung Tai, Quon Chun Lung, and Wing Mow.

CONSIGNEES (TREASURE).—Wing Chung Cut, Kwong Tai Chong, Man Sing & Co., Quong Lung Gang, Yek Lee, Lai Hing, Wing Mow Cheong, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, & China, Quong Yuen Chang, Kam Chung & Co., Tuck Lung On & Co., Kwong Wan Yune, How Chong & Co., Long Chong Chan & Co., Chong Wo, Kwong Yuen Tie, Quong Sun Lung & Co., Wing Wo Yuen, Tai Chuo, Tsue Chong Lung, Fook Choy Yuen, Chong Wing & Co., Chue Ting Wo, Tong Sing Lung, Lai Hang & Co., Bow War & Co., Yee On, Hing Kee, Choy Chong Lung & Co., Quon Tick, Hung Cheong Tin, Kwong Sing Tai & Co., Wo Kee Chan, Kwong Mow Fung & Co., Quong Tai Yuen, Fook Gung Wo, Kwong Hip Wo, Wo Chung Fat & Co., Mow Chung Lung, Hong Tai On, Kwong Yuen, and Chun Tuck Wing.

(*For continuation of Shipping Reports see third page.*)

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

To be Let.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace. All with Gas and Water laid on.
Also,
A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.—
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1464 Hongkong, 27th September, 1876.

TO LET.
THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 3, in POTTINGER STREET.
H. N. COOPER & Co.,
No. 10, Stanley Street.
1437 Hongkong, 16th September, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE HOUSE, No. 14, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, East of the Spanish Consulate. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to J. A. DE CARVALHO,
27d 1592 Hongkong, 5th October, 1876.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE, No. 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE. Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.
tf 598 Hongkong, 25th August, 1876.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession,
THE LOWER STOREY of FAIRLEA, West Point, with separate entrance. Garden, Stable, &c. Rent, $80.
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON, Solicitors.
932 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

TO BE LET,
TWO Commodious HOUSES, in QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Rent, $25 per month.
Apply to PURDON & Co.,
No. 2, Queen's Road.
919 Hongkong, 17th June, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
The BUNGALOW, No. 24, Gage Street.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Gough Street; immediate occupation.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1864 Hongkong, 21st September, 1876.

TO BE LET,
(With Immediate Possession),
THE PREMISES, No. 8, PRAYA, lately in the occupation of Messrs. GILMAN & Co. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 704 Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

TO LET.
A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO BE LET,
THE HOUSES, Nos. 13 and 15, STAUNTON STREET.
Apply to TURNER & Co.,
41, Queen's Road.
tf 1122 Hongkong, 18th July, 1876.

TO LET.
NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Nos. 3 and 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 28th September, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 200,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
J. S. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1876.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contribution for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
4m 1017 Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contribution for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
3m 1205 Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHARLES H. MORGAN, Agent.
y 931 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1038 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have established themselves as MERCHANTS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS at this Port. (CHOP HOOK CHEONG.)
LLOYD AND KHO TIONG POH & Co.
C. HENRY LLOYD will SIGN LLOYD and KHO TIONG POH & Co.
3m 1245 Swatow, 1st August, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS, in our Firm, CEASED on the 6th instant.
E. VINCENT & Co.
tf 1085 Swatow, 8th July, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have established themselves at Swatow, for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION and SHIPPING BUSINESS in connection with the Wharf and Godowns.
WILLIAMS AND Co.
tf 1086 Swatow, 6th July, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the Undersigned in the Firm of Messrs. TATA & Co., of Bombay, Hongkong, and Shanghai, will CEASE and determine on and from the 1st day of October, 1876.
JAMSETJEE NASSERWANJEE TATA.
141 1593 Bombay, 4th September, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE Business formerly carried on by HENRY SUTTON, will in future be conducted under the Style of
SUTTON AND MOALLE.
AUCTIONEERS, SHIPCHANDLERS, COMPRADORES, STEVEDORES, &c.
N.B.—Ships Supplied with Water and Ballast on Moderate Terms.
6m 1070 Amoy, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the late Mr. CAESAR KRUGER in our FIRM CEASED on the 2nd August a.c.
The business will be continued under the Style of "DIRCKS & Co."
DIRCKS & KRUGER.
1m 1551 Swatow, 25th September, 1876.

NOTICE.
SAILMAKING DEPARTMENT.
DURING the Temporary Absence of our Mr. W. DOLAN, this DEPARTMENT will be CARRIED ON as heretofore, under the Superintendence of Experienced FOREMEN, who have acted in this capacity under Mr. DOLAN for 13 years.
All Orders in this Branch of Business will have our careful attention.
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
818 Hongkong, 1st June, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE Steamship "FOOKIEN," at present lying over at W. B. SPRATT & Co.'s DOCK, is always ready to TOW VESSELS to and from any part of the Harbour, and to and from Whampoa at REASONABLE TERMS.
Apply to
TACK MEE & Co., 18, Praya West;
W. B. SPRATT;
or, to
BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co.,
Ship Chandlers.
1m 1464 Hongkong, 12th September, 1876.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.
AGENT for DE ST. MARGEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES,
Dépôt for Vichy Waters,
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.,
A Fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.
44, QUEEN'S-ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
PURSUANT to the "Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," being Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Governor-General of India in Council. Notice is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of ROBERT CARROLL, late Commander of the British Steamer "POYANG," belonging to the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited, who was lost on board the said Steamer, which foundered on her voyage from Hongkong to Macao, in a typhoon, on the night of the 31st day of May, 1875, and Letters of Administration of whose Property and Credits were duly granted to JOHN STURROCK SCRYMGEOUR, Esquire, of Calcutta, Agent of the Oriental Bank Corporation of Calcutta, aforesaid, and the constituted Attorney of FLORINDA CARROLL, of Macao, in China, the Widow of the said ROBERT CARROLL, deceased, by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, in its Testamentory and Intestate Jurisdiction, on the 12th day of January, 1876, are hereby required to send in writing the Particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said Administrator, at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, in the City of Calcutta, aforesaid; or, to W. H. BRERETON, Solicitor, 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of February, 1877. And Notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said Administrator will be at liberty to distribute the Assets of the said ROBERT CARROLL, deceased, or any part thereof, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said Administrator has then had notice, and that the said Administrator will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any Person of whose Claim the said Administrator has not had notice at the time of such distribution.
Dated this 7th day of September, 1876.
ORR AND HARRISS,
2m 1439] Attorneys for the Administrator.

IN THE MATTER OF
AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG,
DECEASED.
NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG, Jun., late of Hongkong, who died on the 11th day of June, 1876, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate were duly granted to GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG, Esq., by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction on the 10th day of July, 1876, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG at his residence, No. 4, Pechili Terrace, Hongkong, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of November, 1876. And Notice is hereby also given that, at the expiration of the last mentioned day, the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims, of which the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG has then had notice; and the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof, so distributed to any Person, of whose Claim the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG has not had notice at the time of the distribution.
Notice is hereby also given to all parties indebted to the said AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG forthwith to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the said GENTLHOOM LAZAR AGABEG, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken against them for recovery thereof.
Dated this 13th day of July, 1876.
WM. H. BRERETON,
1106] Solicitor for the said G. L. AGABEG.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 12th October, 1876, at 2 P.M., on board,—
The British Bark
"LIZZIE,"
335 Tons, registered, lying at Messrs. SPRATT & Co.'s Dock.
The Hull will be sold in one Lot; Spars, Rigging, Sails, and Inventory in different Lots.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
1612 Hongkong, 9th October, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY NEXT,
the 14th instant, at Ordnance Stores, Queen's Road East, at 2 P.M.,—
The EFFECTS of the late Mr. A. DALGARNO, consisting of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Personal CLOTHING, BOOKS, JEWELLERY; 1 English Double-barrel GUN, GREEN'S Patent, Central Fire, 10 Bore, with Case.
1 French Double-barrel GUN, Lefechou, Pin Fire, 16 Bore, with Case.
A quantity of CARTRIDGES, SHOT, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
GEO. ABBER,
Deputy Commissary,
President of Committee of Adjustment.
1613 Hongkong, 7th October, 1876.

AVIZO.
A Exma. Junta da Fazenda faz publico, que por conviniencia do serviço resolveu transferir o leilão das PEÇAS DE BRONZE inuteis como de annuncio publicado no *Boletim da Provincia* No. 39 de 28 de Setembro ultimo, para o dia 20 do corrente á uma hora da tarde perante a mesma Exma. Junta.
Macáo, Secretaria da Junta da Fazenda, 5 de Outubro de 1876.
O Secretario,
1605] J. C. PAES D'ASSUMPCAO.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on or before TO-DAY, the 9th instant, at NOON, for the CONSTRUCTION of a RESERVOIR at the ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, Mount Shadwell, according to Plans, Sections, and Specification which can be seen at the Naval Storekeeper's Office.
The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.
JOHN BREMNER,
Naval Storekeeper.
H.M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1876. [1590

WANTED, by a Gentleman of 15 years' experience in China and Hongkong, a SITUATION as ACCOUNTANT, CONFIDENTIAL CLERK, or MANAGER in a Mercantile House. Satisfactory references given. Address W. J., *Daily Press* Office.
1591 Hongkong, 5th October, 1876.

STREET CRIES.
WANTED, the POLICE, or Someone in Authority to enforce Section III. of Ordinance 10 of 1872, which runs as follows:—"Every Person shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Twenty-five Dollars who shall use or utter Cries for the purpose of buying or selling any Article whatever, or who shall make any Noise whatever, with the object of disposing of or attracting attention to his Goods, Wares, or Trade, within any District or Place not permitted by some Regulation of the Governor in Council."
1542 Hongkong, 27th September, 1876.

NOTICE.
ANDREW MILLAR AND CO.,
PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS.
Estimates given for Fixing Pumps, Water Closets, Water and Gas Services to Dwellings, &c., &c.
Gas Chandeliers, Lamps, and Brackets, in great variety, made to order, or re-bronzed.
Repairs and Jobbing punctually attended to under EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, OPPOSITE H.M. NAVAL YARD.
1332] [Aug. 21

FOR SALE.
THE FURNITURE, FITTINGS, and GOOD-WILL of the well-known and long-established HOTEL at Macao, Praya Grande, denominated "ROYAL HOTEL."
For Particulars, apply to
L. A. DE GRAUA,
Proprietor.
tf 1459 Macao, 11th September, 1876.

NOTICE.
FREERKS RODATZ & Co.,
No. 1A, GRAHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.
1m 1465 September 11th, 1876.

NOTICE.
WILLIAMS' WHARF AND GODOWNS will be ready for business from July 6th, 1876, for the use of Steamers and Sailing Vessels.
No Godown charges will be made on any Cargo collected in advance for shipment by Steamer.
SCALE OF CHARGES.
Foreign Steamers $60 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
Coasting Steamers $30 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
Sailing Vessels $20 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
C. C. WILLIAMS, Manager.
tf 1087 Swatow, 10th July, 1876.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1198 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

Intimations.

FOR SALE.
CLARET.....MEDOC OF 1872.
BOURGOGNE.....CLOVIS DE FRONTON.
MADEIRA.....RIBEIRA PONTA.
In CASES of 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
Apply to
L. L. BUSH.
1m 1598 Hongkong, 6th October, 1876.

FOR SALE.
A SODA-WATER MACHINE, in very good condition. Address "X.," *Daily Press* Office.
tf 1358 Hongkong, 25th August, 1876.

ROSE AND COMPANY have received,
Ex FRENCH and ENGLISH MAILS and LATE ARRIVALS:—
PARIS and ENGLISH MILLINERY.
The GAINSBOROUGH HAT in CHIP and STRAW.
SILKS IN ALL COLOURS.
BLACK and COLOURED SILK VELVETS and VELVETEENS.
BROCADED MOHAIR BRILLIANTES.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS for the PRESENT and COMING SEASONS.
PRINTED DELAINS.
CHENILLE DRESS and MANTLE TRIMMINGS.
SILK and WOOL TUNIC TRIMMINGS and MULETEER FRINGE to MATCH.
The RINK MANTLE and SCARF.
CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED PELISSES.
INFANTS' WHITE MUSLIN and SATIN HOODS and HATS.
EMBROIDERED LONG CLOAKS, ROBES, and BABIES' OUTFITS.
FRENCH WOVE CORSETS and the PATENT CORK DRESS IMPROVER.
BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, QUILTS, TOILET COVERS, ANTIMACASSARS.
LACE, MUSLIN, and LENO CURTAINS.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH KID GLOVES.
GENTLEMEN'S COLLARS, SCARVES, and HOSIERY.
LAWN TENNIS, &c., &c.
QUEEN'S ROAD.
1538 Hongkong, 26th September, 1876.

FOR SALE.
CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.
"WEISSLACK."
$19.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$8.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$9.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

FOR SALE BY
ANDREW MILLAR AND CO.,
PLUMBERS, &c., &c.,
A VERY POWERFUL DOUBLE ACTION TANK FIRE ENGINE,
By Messrs. HONNEMAN & Co., of Boston, for 30 men to pump 150 Gallons per minute 130 feet high.
Complete, with 30 feet of Suction and 100 feet of Canvas Delivery Hose.
OPPOSITE H.M. NAVAL YARD,
HONGKONG.
tf 1430 September 6th, 1876.

NOTICE.
JUST RECEIVED, a FRESH SUPPLY of MACKIE'S EXCHANGE TABLES, 3/4 to 6/4.
PRICE $4.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1428 Hongkong, 6th September, 1876.

FOR SALE.
A THOROUGHBRED AUSTRALIAN HORSE. Ran Second in the Calcutta Races. Apply to
WILLIAMS AND KENNEDY.
tf 1473 Hongkong, 14th September, 1876.

DHRAIMDASS DAYOOMULL,
Sindh, Cashmere, Delhie, Bombay, Rampoor, Madras, and Surat.
MERCHANT AND GENERAL DEALER,
Has for Sale, Shawls, Sandalwood Boxes, Gold and Silver Articles, and different Fancy Works.
No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Next to the "Hongkong Hotel," Hongkong.
6m 478 11th April, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.
THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
DURING my absence, Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. will ASSUME CHARGE of this AGENCY from this date.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1440 Hongkong, 8th September, 1876.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 %, on the premia.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
NOTICE.
POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
In Re JEAN CLAUDE WILLAUME, a Bankrupt.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above JEAN CLAUDE WILLAUME will be h[illegible] ursuant to the 151st Section of the Ban[illegible] Ordinance, in the Supreme Court Ho[illegible] SATURDAY, the 21st day of October, 18[illegible] Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, before FRE[illegible]DERICK SOWLEY HUFFAM, Esquire, A[illegible] Registrar of the Supreme Court, the C[illegible] appointed by the Supreme Court, sitting in Bankruptcy.
Proofs of Debts will be received, and the Creditors who have not proved, or who shall not then prove, will be excluded from the benefit of any Dividend that may be declared, and all Claims not proved will be disallowed.
Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 7th October, 1876. [1607

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
NOTICE.—CHUN SEE KAI, OR YOW PAK, and LOO WING, trading in Co-partnership as Medicine Dealers, at No. 36c. Bonham Strand, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, under the Style of "SING WO CHEONG," having been adjudged Bankrupts under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy filed in the Supreme Court of Hongkong in Bankruptcy, on the 28th day of September, 1876, are hereby required to SURRENDER themselves to FREDERICK SOWLEY HUFFAM, Esq., the Acting Registrar of the said Court, at the first meeting of their Creditors, to be held before the said Acting Registrar, on the 20th day of October, 1876, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon precisely, at the said Court.
The said FREDERICK SOWLEY HUFFAM is the Official Assignee, and Messrs. SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON are the Solicitors in the matter of the said Petition.
A Public Sitting will be appointed by the said Court for the said Bankrupts to pass their final examination, of which sitting notice will be given in the *Hongkong Government Gazette*.
At the first meeting of Creditors the Registrar will receive the Proofs of the Debts of Creditors, and the Creditors may choose an Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupts' Estate and Effects.
All Persons who have possession of any of the Effects of the said Bankrupts must deliver same to the Official Assignee, and all the Debts due to the said Bankrupts must be paid to the said Official Assignee.
Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 6th October, 1876. [1608

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the Insolvent Estate of CHARLES JAMES HOYT, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales.
TAKE NOTICE that the Application of the above-named Insolvent for a Certificate of Conformity in this Estate stands adjourned until TUESDAY, 12th (Twelth) Day of December, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and that any Creditor who wishes to oppose the granting of such Certificate must file his objections in the Supreme Court, King Street, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, before TUESDAY, the Eighteenth Day of April, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.
Dated at Sydney, this 19th day of October, A.D., 1875.
ROBERT WILLIAM ROBBERDS,
Attorney for the said Insolvent,
159, Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
[1603]

P. A. SEQUEIRA,
PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER, &c.,
Removed to MOSQUE STREET, Nos. 19 and 21.
Orders to be addressed to the care of Messrs. NORONHA and SONS, Wellington Street.
1m 1579 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1876.

THE MARGARY MEMORIAL.
IT having been decided at the last Meeting of Subscribers that the Memorial shall take the form of a MONUMENTAL CROSS, the Committee invite further Subscriptions. These will be received by any member of the Committee, or may be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. W. H. MEDHURST. Subscriptions are no longer limited to Five Dollars.
By order,
W. B. CHALMERS,
Honorary Secretary.
1m 1516 Shanghai, 14th September, 1876.

THE MARGARY MEMORIAL.
THE Committee will be glad to receive DESIGNS, accompanied, if possible, by ESTIMATES, for a MONUMENTAL CROSS.
By Order,
W. B. CHALMERS,
Honorary Secretary.
1m 1517 Shanghai, 14th September, 1876.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

GRAND HOTEL,
No. 20, THE BUND, YOKOHAMA,
AFFORDS EVERY FACILITY FOR VISITORS, Including Ladies' Dining and Sitting Rooms, Private Dining Rooms, &c., &c.
EXCURSIONISTS INTO THE COUNTRY Furnished with all Information, Guides, and Provisions.
BILLIARD SALOON ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.
6m 851 Yokohama, June 1st, 1876.

KOWLOON HOTEL.
BOARD AND LODGING. BILLIARDS AND BOWLING ALLEYS.
The Bowling Alleys are NOW OPEN.
Parties requiring Dinners are requested to give 12 hours' notice either at the above Hotel, or to
D. NOWROJEE, PROPRIETOR.
3m 1105 Hong

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876,

With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work,) MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES, AND THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c at $3.

*** The Complete Directories, at $5, are all sold, but a few of the Smaller Edition at $3, are still on hand.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

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BANGKOK.....Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN, And AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED. PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and CO., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 9TH, 1876.

A MEMORIAL in the *Peking Gazette* of the 27th August, from KIN SHUN, Lieutenant-General of the Chinese Army of the west, gives full details of the attack on Manas referred to in the Decree of the 17th August. According to this account the Chinese really gained an advantage, such as it was. It appears from the report of Brigadier-General KUNG TS'AI, who was in command of a force in the vicinity of Manas, that on the 25th May he received information that the city was running short of provisions and that a body of the rebels, three thousand strong, intended to make a foray to obtain supplies. Upon this KUNG TS'AI determined to advance and strike a vigorous blow, fearing that otherwise the enemy might intercept his supplies. Accordingly at nine o'clock p.m. on the 27th May the encampment was broken up and the troops took up a fresh position a little more than a mile from the north-west angle of the town, on the bank of a dry watercourse. The troops were at once set to work to entrench themselves and to erect a stockade, which was completed before daylight. This movement was, of course, discovered at dawn by the enemy, who lost little time in sallying out to the attack, and were upon the Chinese almost before their preparations were finished. The rebels made repeated but generally unsuccessful onslaughts, and the action lasted several hours, in the course of which they sustained severe loss, the foreign firearms used by the Chinese evidently contributing to this result. At length the insurgent general was struck from his horse by a cannon shot, on seeing which his followers were thrown into disorder, and the Imperial forces pressed forward, compelling their opponents to retreat within their outwork. From this position the insurgents poured a deadly discharge upon the attacking party, wounding several of them. An attempt was then made to storm the outwork, which was eventually carried, but the leader of the storming party, a Manchu officer, was cut down by the rebel fire. On the 29th May another engagement took place, in which the insurgents were routed with great loss, and pursued up to the suburbs of the city. Here, however, the Imperial troops received a check, owing to a body of the insurgents issuing from an ambush, and by whose fire two Chinese officers lost their lives. In the three days' fighting which terminated with this result upwards of four hundred of the flower of the insurgent garrison were slain, and fourteen of their officers taken prisoners. Four small pieces of cannon, together with a number of horses, weapons, and flags, were taken. The loss in killed and wounded on the Imperial side is put down at about twenty officers and men. The fourteen prisoners were, according to the usual practice of the Chinese, almost immediately executed. In warfare the Chinese give no quarter to rebels, never encumber themselves with prisoners. This merciless practice they doubtless believe acts as a deterrent to insurrection. But it is doubtful in any case whether it has such an effect, and the knowledge that no mercy will be shown to them is certainly apt to render more desperate and resolved those who have taken up arms. The florid account of his victories given by General KUNG TS'AI can scarcely be regarded as impartial and accurate. It is most likely that his own loss is greatly under-estimated and that of the insurgents much over-stated. There can, however, now be no doubt that the Chinese laid a determined siege to Manas, for a Reuter's telegram, dated Tashkend, August 26th, states that intelligence had reached that place that the Chinese had at length captured the town, and that the insurgent leader had fled to Umritsi. The Chinese have the quality of persistence strongly developed, and it is evident that, in spite of a stubborn defence, they have succeeded either in starving the garrison into submission or in taking the place by assault. The supplies of provisions forwarded by the Russians have no doubt mainly conduced to this success. Singularly enough a postscript attached to KIN SHUN's Memorial contains the first Chinese confirmation of the report that the Russian Government had agreed to furnish the Chinese army with these supplies. It states that an officer has been deputed to proceed at the head of a Manchu cavalry force to Hei Tsze Wo, to take charge of a convoy of supplies from the Russians. This assistance has certainly proved most opportune to the Chinese, but it will assuredly have to be paid for, and, we may venture to predict, in something else than bullion.

The actual receipts from six sales of Bengal opium and five months' duty on Málwa opium have exceeded the estimated receipts by £429,904. Of this amount, Bengal opium has realised £325,677, and Málwa opium £104,227.—*Englishman.*

The amount of silver exported from Southampton to India, China, and the Straits, from the 1st of January up to the 25th of August, was £3,235,392, of which £2,660,280 went to India, £36,091 to China, and £279,021 to the Straits.

We invite attention to a Notice to Mariners elsewhere published. The small Coker rock buoy, in the Amoy district, No. 5 of the list of Chinese lights, buoys, and beacons, has been carried away. Until it is replaced, vessels entering Amoy Harbour by the Southern entrance should be careful to keep the large Coker rock buoy, red and white vertical stripes, on the port hand.

A reward of $200 is offered in Saturday's *Gazette* for information leading to the apprehension of the murderer or murderers of Chan Apak, who was found stabbed in the Cosmopolitan Dock, Kowloon, on the 19th ultimo. A free pardon will also be granted to any person implicated in the crime who may give such information, provided he is not the actual perpetrator thereof.

From the evidence given in a case which was heard at the Police Court on Friday and Saturday relating to the traffic in women, it appears that the Tung Wah Hospital Committee is regarded among the natives at Canton and other places in Kwang tung as a great authority in Hongkong, and by the way its decisions are alluded to it might be thought that some regarded it as the *de facto* Government.

The quantity of Indian Tea exported from Calcutta in August last was, according to Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.'s report, 3,329,351 lbs., as compared with 2,939,112 lbs. exported in August last year. The total quantity exported from the 1st of January to the 31st of August this year was 11,575,445 lbs., as compared with 10,569,612 lbs. exported during the corresponding period of last year.

At the Police Court on Saturday, Mr. H. L. Dennys made application for the commutation of the sentence passed on Lo Achin, a shopman, and Lo Aming, a teacher, who were convicted on Friday of attempting to extort money, from imprisonment to a fine, as it appeared to him that the Magistrates had power under the Ordinance to inflict a fine. The Magistrates said they had considered the case carefully, and had concluded to abide by their decision. Mr. Dennys's clients could, however, petition the Government for clemency. Mr. Dennys intimated this would be done.

The Pacific Mail steamer *Great Republic*, which arrived in port on Saturday evening at eight o'clock, presented an ugly appearance on her starboard side, the paddle-box being quite a wreck. As will be seen by the shipping report, she encountered a very severe gale. From San Francisco she experienced very fine weather with fair wind until the 24th September, when a very strong and fierce gale blew from the S.E., veering to the S.W., with a very heavy sea, carrying away the starboard guards and paddle-box. The lowest reading of the barometer was 28.95. Heavy weather and high sea continued to Yokohama, where she arrived on the 27th ultimo.

The following account, duly certified, of the average amount of bank notes in circulation in Hongkong, during the month ending 30th September, is published in Saturday's *Gazette* for general information:—

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT.
Oriental Bank Corporation	$203,747
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China	554,111
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	381,355
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,259,807
Total	$2,399,020

The Chinese residents in Sydney have (says the *Morning Herald*) been of late subjected to no small amount of hostile criticism, and a still larger amount of suspicion. Very likely Chinese nature is neither much better nor worse than the average type of human nature, if surrounded by suitable conditions. A proof of this was furnished a few days ago in the incident of the poor widow and her two children at Haslem Creek, who were befriended in their time of sorrow and need by Mr. Ah Sue. To them he was a complete stranger; but the sight of their loneliness roused his sympathies as much as if he had been their own flesh and blood, and whatever his religion may be, he acted the part of the good Samaritan as truly as the most orthodox exemplar of the virtues of Christianity. After all, the distinctions of race and creed cannot annihilate natural affection nor eradicate those common sympathies of humanity which bind together all mankind. Such acts as this of Mr. Ah Sue will tend to conciliate the goodwill of the people among whom they dwell.

The O. & O. steamer *Gaelic* arrived at San Francisco from Hongkong on the 28th August, having made the passage in twenty-seven days.

The Agents (Messrs. Wm. Pustan & Co.) inform us that the German steamer *Bellona*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 6th instant.

The *Alpha* and *Beta*, the two new gunboats intended for the Chinese Government, left Singapore for Hongkong on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

The Commission of Inquiry into the Chinese question was to be commenced, we notice from the Californian papers, yesterday, the 8th October, in San Francisco.

The barque *Edward May* has been chartered at San Francisco to load for Hongkong, in Macondray & Co.'s line. She was, the *Alta* of the 29th August says, to commence loading almost immediately.

The ship *Golden State*, which was to sail from New York on the 1st ultimo for Shanghai, had on board 65,000 bales of domestic drilling and sheeting, the largest shipment of American goods since 1860.

At the Peak the maximum temperature during the past week, as recorded in Saturday's *Gazette*, was 73.0, the minimum 65.0; at the Harbour Master's Office, Praya West, the maximum was 84.0, and the minimum 73.0. Only 0.06 inches of rain fell during the week.

The P. and O. mail steamer *Khiva*, as will be seen by the shipping report, passed through the outskirts of the typhoon reported from Saigon. On the 4th instant she encountered very heavy squalls, with high seas, which lasted, more or less, until the morning of the 5th, when the gale moderated.

A telegram has been received from London announcing that the dividend of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China for last half year, to 30th June, is 8 per cent. per annum. The net profits for the six months amounted to £110,000, thus leaving £30,000 to be carried forward.

We understand that Mr. Philippo, who has accepted the post of Attorney-General of Hongkong, and the Hon. C. B. Plunket, the Registrar-elect of the Supreme Court, will not leave Singapore for some months. At the present time Mr. Philippo is the only Judge in Singapore, and as the trial of the Sultan Abdullah has shortly to come on, it has been impossible for him to make arrangements to leave earlier.

The other day a man named Ho Wong Sing was convicted of the unlawful possession of a quantity of copper nails and was fined $10. It turned out subsequently that he was in the employ of Messrs. MacEwen, Frickel & Co., and, suspicion being aroused, his boxes were searched to see if he had any more in his possession. A mounted stopper was found, and on Saturday he was charged at the Police Court with the unlawful possession of it. He was remanded until to-day.

Mr. N. Munday (of Messrs. Sayle & Co.), summoned on Saturday last to attend as a juryman to sit at the inquest on the body of the Chinaman drowned in the harbour, failed to answer to his name, and was fined $10. He subsequently appeared and apologised for being late, stating that he was at Kowloon and had only just returned and seen his summons. The Coroner told him that he had fined him $10, but if he appeared before him on Monday and gave good reasons for being late he would decide about the fine inflicted.

An inquest was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Government Civil Hospital, before Mr. F. Stewart, Coroner, and a jury comprising Messrs. J. K. Morrison, W. C. E. Von Pustau, and John Jack, on the body of a Chinese boatman, named Ho Tsing Choy. Dr. Wharry said from the appearances he should judge that death resulted from drowning. There was a contusion on the left eye, which might have been caused by a fall. The owner of boat No. 1467 stated that on Friday his boat was lying off the Central Market. It was windy at the time, and deceased, who was his cousin, came and assisted to pull the boat. As deceased was coiling up the bow-rope, the boat lurched and he rolled into the water. Deceased did not rise and his body was not recovered until a quarter of an hour after. A good deal more evidence was taken of a very contradictory character, but no fresh facts were elicited, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

We take the subjoined items from the *London and China Express* of the 1st ultimo:—

The Russian corvette *Grayeser* left Malta on the 28th August, for Smyrna, instead of, as formerly intended, for Japan.

The *Salamis*, 2, paddle despatch-vessel, has been commissioned by Commander Egerton, for service as tender to the Channel Fleet. Since she was last commissioned for the China station £54,000 has been spent on her hull and engines.

It is stated that the Admiralty have fully admitted the culpability of the *Himalaya*, troop-ship, Captain Grant, in running into the Spanish frigate *Francesca* in the Channel and carrying away her bowsprit and jibboom and all her head gear. The matter will consequently not come into the Admiralty Court, but be arranged with the owner.

On the 29th August the *Kiang Kwan*, the first of the two steamers built by Messrs. A. and J. Inglis and Co., Glasgow, for the China Merchants' Company, and intended for the Yangtsze trade, was despatched from Greenock for Shanghai under the command of Captain Anderson. She will be followed shortly by the *Kiang-yung*, a sister ship.

A Reuter's telegram, dated Tashkend, August 26th, says that General Soobeleff's expedition against the Kara-Kirghese has resulted in the subjection of the two of their tribes; the third, however, viz., the strongest, has not made its submission. The principal chiefs of the Kara-Kirghese fled beyond the frontier of Ferghana, and are being pursued. Intelligence received here from Sliabe states that the Chinese have captured the town of Manas. The insurgent leader Tsao-Jang-Hu has fled to Urumtsi.

We understand that Mr. Grosvenor's report upon his mission to Yunnan is in the printer's hands, and will be published in a few days. It is looked for with considerable interest, and will doubtless throw light upon many points which have been somewhat obscure, on the basis of the fragmentary information which has as yet only been obtainable. The most important matter is, of course, the reason or reasons which led to the abandonment or hasty conclusion of the inquiry.

The latest mail advices received home were:—Manila, July 8th; Yokohama, 12th; Shanghai, 16th; Foochow, 18th; Hongkong, 22nd; Batavia, 27th; Singapore, 30th; Galle, August 8th. The P. and O. mail, with dates Yokohama 5th, Shanghai, 9th, Hongkong 15th, Singapore 22nd July, was received, *viâ* Brindisi, on the 28th August, its due date; and the French mail, with advices as tabulated above, reached London, *viâ* Marseilles, on 31st August, being four days early. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, with a week's later dates, was due, *viâ* Brindisi, on the 11th September.

According to a preliminary account of Professor Sosnovski's journey through China and Mongolia, which has appeared in the *Journal* of the Russian Geographical Society, this expedition has yielded very important results. The route has been surveyed, twelve positions determined by careful astronomical observations. Magnetical and hypsometrical observations were likewise made, and Dr. Pyssentzki made most important botanical and zoological collections. Sosnovki crossed the Thianshan to the north of Khami, where its height was ascertained to be 8,930 feet; Khami, to the south of the Pass, is 3,150 feet; Barkul, to the north of it, 6,700 feet above the sea.

A bricklayer named Chance was recently sentenced, at Warrington, to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour, for "cutting off a cat's tail by an inch at a time."

The finding of the court-martial lately held on Captain Roberts, 94th Regiment, has been promulgated at Belfast. The court found the prisoner not guilty of the first charge; guilty of the second charge in respect of the first and second instances; and guilty of the third charge in so far as that he made a false imputation upon his commanding officer, but not guilty of a false statement as to fact. The court sentenced the prisoner to be dismissed the service. He is, however, allowed the value of his commission.

THE ALLEGED CRUELTY AT SEA. ARREST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE "C. O. WHITMORE."

Thomas Peabody, the master of the American barque *C. O. Whitmore*, John H. Snow, the chief mate, and Charles Stafford, the second mate, have been arrested at the request of the United States Consul, D. H. Bailey, Esq., under the Extradition Act of 1870, and were on Saturday morning brought up at the Police Court and called upon to show cause why they should not be surrendered to the Government of the United States on a charge of murder. The crew of the vessel had applied to the Consul for their discharge on the ground of cruel and unusual treatment on the voyage from Cardiff to Hongkong; and it was in the course of the inquiry into this charge that the disclosures were made which have led to the present proceedings. The evidence of the complainants was concluded at the Consulate on Friday afternoon, and the inquiry was then adjourned until ten o'clock on Saturday morning, when the captain was to reply. At eight o'clock he and his two officers were arrested, and subsequently placed in the dock at the Police Court. The case was taken by the Hon. C. May; and Messrs. F. Stewart, D. H. Bailey, and J. F. Cordes also occupied seats on the bench.

The warrants were in the following form, signed by the Hon. C. May:—"Whereas His Excellency Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, by order, under his hand and seal, hath signified to me that requisition hath been duly made to him for the surrender of Thomas Peabody, late of the American ship *C. O. Whitmore*, of the commission of the crime of murder within the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States of America. This is therefore to command you in Her Majesty's name forthwith to apprehend the said Thomas Peabody, pursuant to the Extradition Act 1870, wherever he may be found in the Colony of Hongkong on the waters thereof, and to bring him before me or some other magistrate sitting in this court to show cause why he should not be surrendered in pursuance of this Extradition Act, for which this shall be your warrant.

Mr. Brereton appeared for the prisoners, and on the first witness being called, said—Before any steps are taken, your Worship, I protest against the jurisdiction of the Court to entertain the case at all. The warrant is pursuant to the Extradition Act of 1870. It is a fact, of which I believe every British Court throughout the world will take cognisance, that the Extradition Treaty between England and the United States has been abrogated. The two countries are, so to speak, at arm's length. No treaty exists whatever, and at present negotiations are going on between the ministers of the two countries for a new treaty. But this is not concluded yet, and the Extradition Act, so far as it affects America is a dead letter, because the act is based on the existence of the treaty, and that warrant is without force, because there is no treaty between the two countries, it having been abrogated, as your Worship knows. It is only under treaty or statute—not at Common Law—that the case can be entertained, and there is no treaty and no statute. The respected Consul of the United States, who sits beside you, knows that very well.

Mr. May—Will you tell me how you know the treaty has been abrogated?

Mr. Brereton—I know it as a matter of public notoriety, as a matter of State communicated to the public papers, and, I have little doubt, published in the *London Gazette*.

Mr. May—Have you got the *London Gazette*.

Mr. Brereton—No. But it is a matter coming directly within Mr. Bailey's cognisance as American Consul, and I think I will be at liberty to put him in the box in the first instance and ask him as to this treaty, whether it has not been abrogated.

Mr. May—I don't think the Consul would stultify himself by making an application to the Governor to surrender the man under this treaty when he knows, as you put it, that the treaty is not in existence.

Mr. Brereton—Very possibly the Consul did not take the matter into consideration at the time. I was consulted just the evening before last, and it did not occur to me at the time. It is only since I have seen the warrant it has occurred to me. I have not yet gone into the case, but I would not be doing my duty if I did not protest against the jurisdiction of the court and take this point—for really it seems to me the court has no jurisdiction, the treaty having been abrogated. It is a matter of public notoriety that the British Government refused to give up a notorious criminal to the Government of the United States, except under certain conditions which the American Government would not comply with. It is a matter that every one who reads the papers knows. This man was set at large by the British Government. The American Government refused to accept his rendition on the terms proposed by the British Government and then the treaty was abrogated.

Mr. May—It does not follow it was abrogated because the American Government would not assent to certain conditions which the British Government thought came within the Act.

Mr. Brereton—But immediately subsequent to that the American Government abrogated the treaty, declared that the existing treaty was at an end.

Mr. May—There was a great discussion, of course, in the American Congress and Senate and in both Houses of Parliament, but I have yet to learn there was anything like a decision arrived at that the treaty is not legally in existence.

Mr. Brereton—I state it advisedly—and I am positive of it—that after the British Government refused to surrender this man except on conditions which were not accepted, he was discharged, and the American Government abrogated all treaties, declared them at an end. Your Worship has only got to take up *The Times*, or the *Pall Mall Gazette*—all the papers are deploring the dreadful state of things, consequent on the abrogation of these treaties. The greatest criminals in both countries have got an asylum in the other. The American goes to England and there he has an asylum; the Englishman goes to America and there he is safe. It is a matter of notoriety, and really your Worship has no jurisdiction at all. The investigation of this case by the court would only be taking up public time, would involve great expense, and must all end in smoke.

Mr. May—That may be a matter of newspaper argument, but it does not therefore become a sterling fact, and it is singular if the treaty has been abrogated that the American Consul, who represents one of the countries, and the Governor, who represents the other, have received no official communication of it.

Mr. Brereton—Two negatives don't make a positive. If the Governor, under a misapprehension, grants the warrant, and Mr. Bailey, under similar misapprehension, asks for it, that does not prove its validity. I can very well understand Mr. Bailey, finding that a serious crime, *prima facie*, appears—Mr. Bailey very naturally calls upon the Governor to secure these men, he not having the power himself. But it does not follow that he did it advisedly. Perhaps Mr. Bailey would tell you he never thought of this.

Mr. May—I don't think he would do so.

Mr. Brereton—Well, Mr. Bailey is there, and can contradict me if I am not correct. He can be sworn.

Mr. May—I am not going to do that. I am acting under a warrant from the Governor, so that although I might very gladly obtain that information from the Consul, yet even if he gave it, it would hardly be in my power to take cognisance of it.

Mr. Brereton asked the Court to make a note of his objection—that the treaties had been abrogated, the Court had no jurisdiction, the warrants had no legal foundation—and that he asked for the immediate discharge of the prisoners. He argued that the Extradition Act did not apply in this case because it was founded on a treaty that had been abrogated.

Mr. May—I am sure it is no satisfaction to me to wade through all this evidence, and I am sure the Governor would not have issued his warrant if he had been satisfied the treaty had been abrogated. And although I may place the greatest reliance on newspaper articles, as both you and I do, yet stern duty compels me not to take any cognizance of them in the absence of official information. I simply say here the objection is overruled, and make a note of your objection.

Inspector Grimes was then called. He said—At seven a.m. this morning I accompanied the Deputy-Superintendent of the American barque *C. O. Whitmore*, and executed the three warrants, which I now produce. The crime alleged is murder.

Mr. Brereton—I now object to the court proceeding with any inquiry at the present stage of the case. This charge of murder has arisen out of a civil inquiry now proceeding before the American Consul. That inquiry has not terminated. The nature of that inquiry is an application on the part of the crew of this vessel to be discharged, and that application is resisted by the captain. The inquiry is still going on, and the evidence taken up to the present time is entirely *ex parte*. Mr. Bailey, I think properly, supposing these treaties had not been abrogated and that there was an extradition law between the two countries, has acted as an efficient public officer, such as he is well known to be, would do. A *prima facie* case, I won't say of murder, that is putting it very high indeed; but of manslaughter, does appear. But as I tell your Worship, that evidence is entirely *ex parte*. It is liable to be disproved by the evidence of the captain and his officers, who have not yet been examined, but whose examination must take place before the Consul because it is a civil inquiry, not a criminal one. In the course of this civil inquiry a criminal charge crops up. Mr. Bailey, in his laudable zeal for justice, considering this *prima facie* case is made out, desires to secure these men. Now, if your Worship, before this civil inquiry, which is precisely analogous to an action for debt or contract before the judges of the Supreme Court is concluded, to proceed on this criminal enquiry, you will interfere with the course of justice. Your Worship has decided already that, inasmuch as the Governor has granted his warrant, you are obliged to give effect to it. The course of justice will be perfectly upheld by your holding these men to bail or detaining them in custody, but I object to any criminal inquiry being gone into until the civil inquiry, in the course of which this charge has cropped up, has been closed. Perhaps, when this civil inquiry is closed, Mr. Bailey may change his mind altogether, and may withdraw the charge. He has only heard one side, not the other. This morning I called at the Consulate intending to ask the Consul to adjourn the inquiry until Monday, to enable me to prepare the case, because I only got instructions the evening before last at a late hour, and I found the men had been arrested. Justice will be sustained by keeping these men under arrest. That, I take it, is all Mr. Bailey wants. I therefore ask your Worship simply to detain these men. I propose on Monday to proceed with this civil inquiry. Then the case will be closed, and it will be for Mr. Bailey to decide on that, and he may withdraw the application he has made to the Governor. He may find the evidence on which he has made this application is not worth a pinch of snuff. To go on with this inquiry at present would work the greatest injustice to these men, and interfere with the legitimate and proper inquiry still going on at the Consulate, and to allow that to be closed would not interfere with this. Before your Worship can send these men to America, or deal with them in any way, you must examine all the witnesses, without reference to anything which has taken place in the Consular Court. Having taken the evidence of Mr. Grimes, I ask your Worship to adjourn the case until the inquiry at the Consulate is closed.

Mr. May—If I had the power, I might consider the policy of doing what you wish, but it seems to me neither the Consul nor Magistrate can withdraw from the step the Consul has taken in calling upon the Governor to carry out the Extradition Treaty.

Mr. Brereton—But I don't ask that. Having protested against the jurisdiction of the court, and my protest having been taken down, I don't want to interfere in any way with the course of the inquiry. What I ask is simply this—Mr. Bailey's object, and he is there and will contradict me if it is not so, was simply to secure these men and prevent them from escaping until these charges had been inquired into. The inquiry is still *sub-judice*. It is not complete, and Mr. Bailey on the evidence of one set of men has made this application in his zeal for justice. But he has not heard the other side, and they must be heard first, and then if he takes no step to withdraw it the case will be fully investigated. As to what took place in the Consular Court, that must be blotted out; it must not be taken into account for a moment. I don't want to take any advantage whatever. I only want justice to be done. I want the inquiry out of which this has arisen to be completed.

Mr. May—The Consul was pursuing a civil investigation, and in the course of that he arrived at a certain conclusion which made it a definite object on his part to call on the Governor for the surrender of these men. The greater subdues the less. The civil matter cannot precede, for the criminal matter must precede. And it is, as you say, the duty of the Magistrate to get all the evidence that will bear on the charge made by the Consul.

Mr. Brereton—But you must consider the case of both parties. The information given before the Consul is purely *ex parte*. The main object of the Consul, as I apprehend, is not at the present time to proceed further with this charge but to secure these men, who, it may possibly turn out, have been guilty of a serious crime. The ends of justice will be secured by detaining them, either in custody or on bail, and it will only be a delay of one day, to allow the other investigation to close. Non constat, but as I said before, Mr. Bailey may dismiss the charge, and say the men's statement is entirely unfounded. Look at the position in which you place these men. The public mind is poisoned against them. In the regular course of procedure the other side would be allowed to tell their story, but your Worship closes their mouths and puts them in this Criminal Court, and allows the men to repeat their story, improve on it if they feel disposed, and deprive these men of the opportunity of making their statement. If my instructions are correct, I will show the Consul there never was a more unfounded charge brought in a Consular or any other court. If the proposal I make was in any way likely to impede or frustrate the ends of justice I could see your Worship's objection at once. But this cannot be contended for a moment. I am perfectly prepared to go on after the inquiry has been closed. The witnesses will all come before your Worship, there will only be a delay of two days, and in any case I should ask for a remand because I have not read the evidence.

Mr. May—Does it not appear to you the Consul cannot proceed with any civil investigation when the men are here on a criminal charge.

Mr. Brereton—I would ask Mr. Bailey now, as a public officer and in his character as Consul, what was his object? Is it his desire, before the inquiry is finished, that these men shall be at once prosecuted?

Mr. May—I don't think you can ask the Consul any questions. The Consul has decided on a particular step, and that step has been taken.

Mr. Brereton—Your Worship will take a step most prejudicial to these men, most unjust to them, and calculated to frustrate the ends of justice, if you go on before this inquiry is concluded. This man is captain of the vessel, and the Consul has heard the application of the crew for their discharge from his ship. He may discharge them, or he may dismiss them all as a set of conspirators whose evidence is not worth a shred. He wants these men secured, not prosecuted.

Mr. May—What he wants is that the men be taken into custody and sent for trial by their own law courts.

Mr. Brereton—That is not it at all. The inquiry is not finished, and he wants the men secured.

Mr. May—He cannot want two things. I don't see what power I have.

Mr. Brereton—Well, I would ask you to allow me to communicate with the Government, because if his object was only merely to secure the persons of these men pending the completion of the inquiry I apprehend the Governor would not proceed against his desire. I say it would be most prejudicial to these men and most unfair, if this criminal inquiry is allowed to step in and supersede the other inquiry.

Mr. May—Well, the sooner we begin the sooner we will finish and you can show the antidote to the poison.

Mr. Brereton—In any case I should ask for a delay because I am not prepared to go on. I cannot cross-examine the witnesses.

Mr. May—Well, that is very reasonable. If you say you cannot do justice to your clients, of course I am prepared to consider your application, but not on any other ground.

Mr. Brereton—Here is the warrant—"Forthwith to apprehend the said John H. Snow," that is one of the men, "pursuant to the Extradition Act, 1870," which I say is practically repealed, "wherever he may be found in the Colony of Hongkong or the waters thereof, and to bring him before me or some other Magistrate sitting in this court, to show cause why he should not be surrendered in pursuance of this Extradition Act." I show cause now—that the inquiry out of which the case has arisen has not closed. It has been hitherto an *ex parte* inquiry, and when closed it may turn out that there is no ground for these proceedings at all. That is the cause I give now.

Mr. May—Well, I will take a note of your first application, and will be prepared to assent to your more legitimate application—namely, that a magistrate will always listen to, that the lawyer who appears for the prisoners cannot go on with justice to his clients. You apply that the case shall be adjourned, firstly, that the civil matter not yet decided, and in progress before the Consul may admit of a decision favorable to the prisoners; and, secondly, if there is objection to that inasmuch as you are unprepared in justice to your clients to go on with the case you ask for an adjournment.

Mr. Brereton—Yes.

Mr. May—Well, would Monday suit you?

Mr. Brereton—It would not. On Monday I propose to go on with the Consular inquiry, and if the Consul is prepared to go on I am prepared to close it.

Mr. May—How would the Consul detain the prisoners?

Mr. Brereton—Well, I would ask you to admit them to bail, or, in default of that, to send them in custody to the Consulate.

Mr. May—Well, I may as well tell you the proceedings you speak of have not prejudiced my mind, as I have not had time to read the evidence. But the Consul knows all about it, and if he tells me there is no objection to the prisoners being admited to bail, I shall very gladly admit them to bail.

Mr. Brereton—That is very proper. I fully coincide in the fairness of that.

Mr. May—The Consul tells me, and it is right I should state it publicly, that he does not wish any hardship imposed on the prisoners, and does not oppose their admittance to bail on the clear understanding that sufficiency of security be given. And you think you would not be able to go on before Wednesday?

Mr. Brereton—Well, the Supreme Court sits on Tuesday, and I have other engagements. Then this evidence is of a voluminous nature and extends over four months. It will be necessary to go into the matter very carefully and closely, and I will have to see the vessel.

Mr. May—Can your clients give bail to the extent of $5,000 each.

Mr. Brereton said he would inquire. Of course, the owners were the only persons they could look to.

Captain Deane said the vessel was consigned to the Naval Yard.

Mr. Brereton said this was as regards the cargo only.

The first prisoner said the cargo was consigned to the Naval Yard and the ship to Rozario's.

Mr. Brereton—I would ask your Worship to take into consideration the position of these men. Two of them are merely seamen, first and second mates, and the other is only captain of a merchant vessel. The object in fixing the amount of bail is to prevent the possibility of the prisoners paying the bail and going away. These men could not by any possibility pay the bail, and I think a less amount would be sufficient, say $3,000 for the captain and $1,000 for each of the others. That would be $5,000 for all.

Mr. May—No; having regard to the positions of the men, I think I might take bail for the captain in $5,000, $2,500 for the second, and $1,000 for the third. That is the extent of the deviation I can make from my first idea.

Mr. Brereton—Supposing they cannot find bail, there will be no objection to take them to the Consulate in custody?

Mr. May—That would be a matter for special application to the Governor; but it would depend on the Consul. The Governor in this matter would no doubt carry out the intentions of the Consul. I am sure every regard would be paid to an application from the Consul.

Mr. Brereton—I thank your Worship for the suggestion. We will try to get the bail in the first instance.

Mr. May—I shall take note of your application as to the civil case being concluded before proceedings are taken here. It may, as you say, lead to a withdrawal. I daresay the Consul will be quite happy if he finds himself in a position to do so.

The case was then remanded until Wednesday at ten o'clock.

The prisoners had not found bail up to last night.

CRICKET.

ELEVEN OF HONGKONG v. TWENTY-TWO.

The Cricket season opened on Saturday with a very pleasant, though not very equal match. It was most disastrous for the eleven, who scored only thirty-four in their first innings, while the twenty-two scored over a hundred. In fact there was a generally expressed opinion that an eleven could be picked from the twenty-two, which could not unsuccessfully compete with the eleven that played against them on Saturday. Of this, however, there is some doubt, for though the run-making, bowling, and fielding were not all they might have been on the side of the eleven, it is possible that a little judicious shuffling of the places allotted to each player might have produced a different result. Mr. Tobin, for instance, has been seen to field well in the open, but he has yet to show that he can keep the wicket well; and again, Mr. Walker has proved that he can keep the wicket admirably, but there are some who think his bowling not equal to his merits as a wicket-keeper, and not so good as that of other bowlers who were to be found on the same side. Further, it must be remembered that the eleven had to field out in the terrific heat of the early part of the day, and went to their innings tired and worn out by the oppressive rays of the sun. Altogether, therefore, it is probable that the eleven would be able to tell a different story another time, supposing the match to be played over again. The twenty-two played admirably. They were well held together, their places in the field well selected, and their fielding was excellent. Messrs. Coxon and Tonnochy both distinguished themselves in this respect, and the manner in which Mr. Coxon secured the balls that came within his reach, and the agility which Mr. Tonnochy exhibited, as illustrating his prowess in days gone by, excited the admiration of the lookers-on. The younger Mr. Travers' bowling was only equalled by the able manner in which his brother defended his wicket against it, and, generally speaking, the play of the twenty-two was much above the average of the twenty-twos usually got together on these occasions. Mr. Alford again on Saturday, as he always does, distinguished himself by his excellent fielding, and it is to be regretted that he cannot bring his batting to the same standard of perfection. The eleven were unfortunate in losing some of their wickets by injudicious running, and on the other hand the twenty-two were fortunate in profiting by the not over brilliant fielding of their opponents. It would be unfair to conclude this notice without a reference to the new member, Mr. Hynes. It is too soon yet to form an accurate estimate of his powers, but there is no doubt that, both by his batting and bowling in the match, he contributed very materially to the success of his side, which, as is always the case with newcomers, no matter what their merits, was the twenty-two. Subjoined is the score:—

THE ELEVEN.

Mr Handley, run out	3	Major Budgen, b Hynes	7
Lieut. Walker, c Coxon, b Hynes	12	Mr Taylor, c Caldwell, b Travers	1
Mr Chater, b Travers	1	Mr Tobin, c Travers	0
Mr Darby, b Hynes	0	Lieut Farmer, run out	0
Mr D. C. Travers, c Coxon, b Hynes	3

RESCUED FROM THE DEEP.

NEW YORK, August 22nd.

The steamer *Frisia*, which arrived here this morning, reports that on the 17th inst., in lat. 48.26, long. 32.06, she saw a Spanish schooner in distress; went on board and found her to be the *Jaquana*, from San Domingo for Havre; took off Capt. B. Patan, one sailor and passenger. The rest of the crew were reported to have died of starvation.

SILVER COINS.

WASHINGTON, August 23rd,

Linderman, Director of the Mints, reports that all the Mints are running on subsidiary silver coin to their full capacity, and that the monthly coinage of silver will be about $2,500,000. During the present month, the daily average of fractional currency redeemed in silver coins at the Treasury has been $63,000, or about $1,600,000 per month. The Treasurer estimates that this daily average will continue during the balance of the month. This is about $1,000,000 per month below the amount now being coined. Should the Mints continue to coin silver at the present rate, no apprehension need be feared about a scarcity of small change.

Since the passage of the Silver Act, the amount of fractional currency presented for redemption has steadily fallen off. At first the daily average presented was nearly $100,000. In July it was $65,000, and the Treasurer estimates that in September it will fall below $60,000. The Philadelphia Mint alone can supply enough small coin to meet this demand.

CHINESE BOYS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22d.

A hundred and thirteen Chinese boys, from Colleges in Hartford and New Haven, arrived at the Exhibition to-day, accompanied by several Professors and teachers, and under the supervision of G. Northrup, Superintendent of Schools in Connecticut. After dinner the party separated, most of them taking an interest in the Machinery Department, and up to four o'clock a number could be seen examining the sewing machines and their operation, and all sorts of machinery that requires female attendance. They were dark flannel suits, cut in the Chinese style, and have long queues. These boys were sent to this country by the Chinese Government to acquire a professional education, for which the Chinese Government has appropriated $1,500,000.

A STEAMER BURNED.

NEW YORK, August 25th.

The steamship *C.F. French* which was burned near Antwerp, to-day, was valued at $200,000. Her cargo was a valuable one, consisting in part of 3,630 tierces of lard, 20,900 bushels of wheat, 40 boxes of bacon, 161 hogsheads of tallow, 58 hogsheads of tobacco, 84 cases of seed leaf tobacco, 63 packages of manufactured tobacco, 250 bags of cocoa, and 75 bags of coffee; in all valued at $200,000. The steamer was an iron propeller, about seven years old, with a tonnage of about 1,500. She was in good condition was value at $200,000, and was insured here, but not fully. Her cargo was fully insured in Europe.

THE INDIAN WAR.

CHICAGO, August 26th.

A special to the *Times* from the Yellowstone expedition, dated steamer *Josephine*, near the mouth of the Yellowstone, *via* Bismarck, August 25th, says:—Since the junction of Crook and Terry it is hoped that they will overtake and force a fight with the Sioux. The command moved west to the Big Horn Mountains, where, on the 4th, a trail five or six days old, and two miles wide—the heaviest ever seen on the prairies—was discovered. This trail finally separated, and the Indians were found to be in full retreat, one band heading north toward the British Possessions, with the probable intention of crossing the line; the other going south along the Little Missouri for the purpose of crossing the Missouri River, about Fort Berthold. There is every indication that the hostiles have been heavily reinforced by the Agency Indians. They have their families and evidently intend remaining North this Winter. The army has a difficult programme, and it will be almost miraculous if they overtake the savages, who are well mounted. When the supplies are exhausted the soldiers will have to return to the supply camp.

A later despatch, dated August 22nd, near the mouth of Powder River, says:—The practical failure of the campaign thus far has caused a change in the plans of operations, and the Government will now continue the war until the Indians are subdued or return to their Reservations. It is almost assured that the march now making by the combined forces of Crook and Terry will be unsuccessful, and the troops will probably return to the mouth of Tongue River on the 25th instant. The command will then refit for another dash, which, it is supposed, will be more successful. General Miles' winter quarters will accommodate 1,500 men, and if the troops do not have a successful engagement with the Indians before the 15th of September, that number will be left on the Yellowstone for the Winter. The Fifth Infantry, under General Miles, and the Fifth Cavalry, under General Merritt—two of the finest regiments in the service—will remain in winter quarters, and, if necessary, additional numbers will be kept in quarters. Thus the campaign will be extended into the season, and, if necessary, resumed in the spring. It is thought sufficient supplies can be forwarded for the troops before winter sets in. The fall campaign will be full of hardship, but not dangerous.

There are evidences of Indians along the Yellowstone, but every precaution is being taken to keep advised of their movements, and a fight is not improbable. The troops will occupy quarters on Tongue River by September 20th.

A still later despatch, dated August 23rd, *via* Bismarck, says:—Crook and Terry, after following the trail discovered, on the 12th moved 36 miles down the Rosebud. The northern trail was abandoned on the 14th, and the command pursued the southern trail. Crossed the Tongue river to Goose Creek; thence returned to Powder river, followed it to its mouth, which they reached on the night of the 16th, where they went into camp and will remain until the 14th. The wagon train and all the supplies at the mouth of Powder river, and it is expected that the wagon train will reach there to-morrow morning. The Indian trail diverged from the east bank of Powder river about twenty miles from the mouth, south again toward the Little Missouri, whence the command will follow speedily. The command is short of supplies, and unless otherwise ordered, Terry will march such as are not needed to Fort Abraham Lincoln. Crook's command will scout toward the Black Hills, and *via* Fetterman home. Crook and Terry both think it too late for extended field operations. The Indians on the southern trail are believed to be moving toward the Agencies, and Terry will, if possible, intercept them. The campain is therefore practically closed, unless further instructions come from the Lieutenant-General.

SURVEYS OF THE PACIFIC.

WASHINGTON, August 27th.

It was contemplated by the Secretary of the Navy to fit out the sailing vessel *Portsmouth*, at present a training ship at the Mare Island Navy Yard, for the purpose of making a running survey of the coast of Guatemala; but on examination of the vessel it has been found that the cost of repairing her would be greater than was at first estimated, and therefore the idea of sending a vessel to that coast has been abandoned for the present. Constant efforts have been made within the past three or four years to obtain an appropriation of $150,000 for the construction of two schooners and one small steamer, similar to those used in the Coast Survey, for the purpose of surveying in the Pacific Ocean, and at the same time to look after American interests in those waters. Much good has been done by surveying and taking soundings in the Pacific; but the necessity for two or three smaller vessels has been seriously felt, and should Congress make an appropriation for their construction, they could be kept fit for service at a comparatively small cost, and render valuable aid to our commerce on the Pacific.

DESTRUCTIVE WATERSPOUT.

HALIFAX, August 28th.

A waterspout burst over an establishment on St. Paul Island on the 18th inst., destroying five buildings and killing one man. Two storehouses and dwellings stand, much shattered.

COLLISION BETWEEN WHITES AND NEGROES AT MONROE.

CHICAGO, August 30th.

The *Tribune's* New Orleans dispatch says: Very exciting reports come from Monroe, Louisiana, from Democratic sources, of the usual tenor, that the blood-thirsty blacks are in arms against the whites. The report furnished by the Associated Press last night, was from McCrranie, editor of the Cochita *Telegraph*, a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. The only person killed so far is a leading Republican, Dinkgrove. There is a strong presumption, from the testimony, that the White Leagues are not wholly in the right. A special to the New Orleans *Republican* says that on Saturday afternoon, at a barbecue four miles below Monroe, white and colored men disputed, but without serious results. That night and until Monday a number of whites patrolled the road near there. No disturbance occurred until Monday night, when the houses of T. Garrett, Jun., nine miles below Monroe, and of David Fault, twelve miles below, were fired into by unknown parties, nobody being hurt. The Sheriff, with a deputy, visited Long Town yesterday, and found everything quiet, except that the colored people generally had abandoned their homes and were sleeping out. A band of mounted whites went there soon after. A conference with the blacks resulted in their returning home, and confidence is apparently restored.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued from first page.)

REPORTS.

The Siamese bark *Glory* reports left Bangkok on 17th September, and had strong N.E. winds from Pulo Sapata to arrival.

The British steamship *Pearl* reports left Swatow on 6th October, and had light winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Mecca* reports left Cooktown on 23rd September, and had pleasant weather throughout the passage. In the China Sea light monsoon and steady weather. In Northumberland Straits strong Southerly current.

The German steamship *Atalanta* reports left Shanghai at daylight on the 4th, and arrived at Swatow on the 6th, and left again on the 7th, and arrived in Hongkong on the 8th, and experienced strong N.E. winds the first part; the latter part light N.E. winds. Passed the steamship *Ningpo* off Namoa, on the 6th instant.

The British steamship *Pardo* reports left Saigon on 2nd October at 8.45 a.m. On same day, passed the French mail steamer, off South of Cape Padaran. Had moderate Northerly and N.E. winds to Cape Padaran, was thirty-six hours from thence to Cape Varella; during that time and next 24 hours had strong Northerly and N.E. gales, with a tremendous sea, after that the weather gradually moderated. The last 24 hours moderate weather.

The British steamship *Douglas* reports left Foochow on 4th October, Amoy on the 5th, and Swatow on the 7th. From Foochow to Amoy experienced strong N.E. winds and heavy sea and clear weather. From Amoy to Swatow moderate N.E. winds and fine weather. From Swatow to Hongkong light S.E. and Easterly winds and fine weather. Passed H.M.S. *Lapwing* in the River Min, bound up. In Amoy, H.M.S. *Kingdane*, U.S. corvette *Alerta*, and Chinese gunboat *Ling-fenq*. In Swatow, steamers *State of Alabama*, *Atalanta*, *Chefoo*, *Tientsin*, and *Arratoon Apcar*.

The British mail steamship *Khiva* reports left Bombay on 18th September, Galle on the 20th, Penang on the 23rd, and Singapore on 1st October. From Singapore had fine weather until the 3rd inst.; when 15 miles abreast of Pulo Sapata the weather began to look dirty with a heavy N.E. swell coming down, gradually increasing with the wind during the night up to 6 a.m. on the 4th, when there was every sign of being on the outskirts of a typhoon passing to the Northward. The wind had increased to a fresh gale, which continued to blow until noon, with heavy squalls and a high Northerly sea, the gale blowing from the N.W. During the afternoon a fresh and moderate gale blew. The lowest barometer was at 5 p.m., indicating 29.73. A moderate gale blew the whole of the night till the morning of the 5th, with a high, confused sea. The weather then became more moderate with head winds lasting to midnight of the 7th, when arrived in port.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

SUNDAY, 8th October.

A good business has been done yesterday and to-day in Bengal drug; Patna at $590 to $592½, and Benares at $555 to $560.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	3/9½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/9½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	3/10½
Credits, at 6 months' sight	3/10½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	3/11
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight	228½ } nom.
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight	228½ } nom.
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, sight	74½
Private, 30 days' sight	76½

SHARES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—19 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$600 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,600 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 15 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company,—$205 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$565 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$174 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—15 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 71 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£106.

SALES ON OCTOBER 7TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Animal Tallow—20 packages, at $7.91, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.

Yellow Peas—2,500 picals, at $1.70, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.

White Sugar—200 bags, at $3.85, by Wo Kee to local trader.

Green Peas—60 bags, at $2.30, by Ying Chong to travelling trader.

Liquorice—50 bundles, at $700, by Yue Wo Loong to travelling trader.

Mushrooms—10 cases, at $55.00, by Yue Wo Loon to travelling trader.

Cuttlefish—35 bags, at $20.40, by Yue Wo Loong to travelling trader.

Sapanwood—100 bags, $2.50, by Wo Hing to local trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER AND CO.'S REGISTER.)

OCTOBER 7TH.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.166
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.034
Thermometer—9 A.M.	81
Thermometer—1 P.M.	81½
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	78
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	77
Thermometer—Maximum	81½
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	74½

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

OCTOBER 7TH.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG.		AMOY.		SHANGHAI.		NAGASAKI.	
	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.10	30.14	30.04	30.12	—	—	—	—
Thermometer attached	79.0	79.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Direction of Wind	E	E	ENE	NE	—	—	—	—
Force	3	3	2	2	—	—	—	—
Dry Thermometer	78.0	78.0	83.0	73.0	—	—	—	—
Wet Thermometer	71.0	74.0	76.0	72.0	—	—	—	—
Weather	b.c.	b.c.	b.	b.	—	—	—	—
Hours' Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 5 light breeze. 6 to 8 moderate 9 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Dreary. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Dull, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (mean) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens, and hundreds.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL	Nestor (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about 10th inst.
Do.	Clashnacuddin	McDonald	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Ruth	Minto	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Peep o'Day	Kettle	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Silver Eagle	N. Bichard	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	On or about 13th inst.
Do.	Duke of Abercorn	Dalrymple	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	On or about 20th inst.
Do.	Soterio	Jarvis	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Joachim Christian	Reimers	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Ascalon	Bain	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Antipodes	Barnes	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Lucia	Crowley	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Queensberry	Hening	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Hoogly	W. Frost	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Denbighshire	D. Williams		Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* Y'HAMA	Great Republic (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Gaelic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
Do.	Alice Buck	J. Herlman	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, &c.	Singapore (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 10th inst.
Do. AND PENANG	Chang Fohkien (str.)			Soon Cheong	On 12th inst.
Do. BOMBAY, &c.	Deccan (str.)	J. D. Gaby		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 12th inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Amazone (str.)	Baule		Messageries Maritimes	On 19th inst., at noon.
SHANGHAI	Khiva (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
AMOY	Esmeralda (str.)	Theoaud		A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
AMOY, TAIWAN, AND TAMSUI	Leonor (str.)	M. Young	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at noon.
SWATOW	Madagascar (str.)	J. Timm	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.

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CARPET AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSE.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, ex "STATE OF LOUISIANA," "KASHGAR," and FRENCH MAIL.

BRUSSELS CARPETS,
HANDSOME PATTERNS and DESIGNS.
TAPESTRY CARPETS
(A good useful CARPET for $1 a yard.)
TAPESTRY STAIR CARPETS,
in Different Widths.
CENTRE AND SOFA CARPETS,
TURKISH and FLOWER PATTERNS.
FELT DRUGGETS,
suitable for BEDROOMS.
COCOA MATTINGS,
PLAIN and STRIPED, in all Widths.
COCOA MATS,
PLAIN and COLOURED BORDERS, in Different Sizes.
BODY FLOOR CLOTHS,
8 yards wide; also
STAIR CLOTHS,
3ft. 4in. and 4ft. 4in. wide, and Squares suitable for OFFICES.
SILK AND WOOL TAPESTRY,
A NEW MATERIAL for COVERING FURNITURE.
DAMASKS AND REPS,
in various Colours and Prices.
A Large Assortment of
CHINTZES AND CRETONNES.
CURTAIN BORDERS AND HOLDERS
to match DAMASKS and REPS.
VELVET PILE, PRINTED, AND EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS;
also,
PRINTED TABLE BAIZE,
by the yard.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND ANTIMACCASSARS,
in all sizes.
EIDER-DOWN QUILTS AND PILLOWS.
WHITE TOILET QUILTS AND COVERS.
WHITE AND COLOURED BLANKETS.
CHILDREN'S COT BLANKETS.
MIRRORS AND TOILET GLASSES.
CARRIAGE AND TRAVELLING RUGS AND MAUD WRAPS.
&c., &c., &c., &c.

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.
Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 941 Hongkong, 21st June, 1876.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

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ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Dhalmere' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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NEW BOOKS: WORKS of REFERENCE NOVELS, SCHOOL BOOKS,
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DAWSON'S LONDON-MADE BOOTS and VIENNA BOOTS, large assortment.
DINNER SERVICES, in great variety.
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Fine CUT GLASSWARE, in many designs.
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Bass's ALE, in Quarts and Pints, by Cameron and Saunders. Guinness's STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, by E. Burke. Bass's ALE, in Hogsheads and Kilderkins. Kinahan's LL WHISKY, Bourbon WHISKY, Glenlivet WHISKY.
CHAMPAGNE, Krug's First Quality. Pints and Quarts. Sparkling MOSELLE, in Pints and Quarts. Still HOCKS, different Brands.
After Dinner and Breakfast CLARETS.
White's White Seal and other SHERRIES.
Fine OLD PORT. Very Choice OLD BRANDY, bottled here in 1862.
Crosse & Blackwell's OILMAN'S STORES.
CONDIMENTS and DELICACIES of every kind. Prime Quality American BEEF, in Casks 200 lbs. and 100 lbs. Prime Quality American PORK, in Casks 200 lbs., 100 lbs., and 25 lbs. Finest quality French BUTTER, in 1lb. bottles.
California Family STORES, all descriptions.
Muntz's Yellow METAL SHEATHING, assorted sizes. Brown SHEATHING FELT and BOILER FELT. Hubbuck's Assorted PAINTS and OILS. Crane's Lubricating OIL.
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White Brothers' PORTLAND CEMENT.
FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY.
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Best Russian ROPE, all sizes.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
978 Hongkong, 26th June, 1876.

SAM HING STULTZ has received the following WINTER GOODS, ex Steamers "ACHILLES" and "PATROCLUS":—
CHRISTY'S HATS, in new Styles.
New TWEEDS, West of England and Scotch, in great variety.
Fancy COATINGS.
Woollen, Cotton, and Cashmere SOCKS.
Cricket and Knickerbocker STOCKINGS.
Lambswool UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.
Scotch and English BLANKETS.
Tapestry CARPETS, in new Patterns.
Fancy RUGS.
Embroidered TABLE COVERS, all Colours.
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Damask TABLE CLOTHS. Damask TABLE NAPKINS. Furniture CHINTZ.
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88 AND 90, QUEEN'S ROAD.
1m 1504 Hongkong, 20th September, 1876.

FOR SALE.

H. PIPER & Co.'s CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE:—
CARTE BLANCHE, CARTE BLANCHE SEC, and CARTE DOREE, in Cases of 2 dozen pints and 1 dozen quarts.
Apply to L. L. BUSH,
Praya Central.
1458 Hongkong, 12th September, 1876.

FOR SALE.

GRAND PIANO, PIANINOS, HARMONIUMS.
System—Kapp's Patent.
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Sole Agents.
927 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

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SCHIEDAM GIN, in Stone Jars. AVH GIN, in White Glass Bottles. Wolfe's Schiedam, Schnapp's Champagne, Beer, and Lager Beer. Hostetter's, Pomeranian, Cocktail, and Boonekamp Bitters. Sour Kraut, in Jars. Powdered Chocolate, in Bottles.
SMALL KEGS PRIME HAMBURG SALT PORK, BEEF, and COD FISH.
J. F. SCHEFFER, 54, Praya Central.

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1 Deep-well PUMP, 2½ in., with ROTARY ENGINE, on plank.
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1 COPPER STRAINER.
1 2½ in. Strong IRON JOINT.
The whole packed and ready for shipment.
Apply to the SECRETARY of the AMOY CLUB.
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Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.
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FOR SALE, Large Takasima Coal, at $8 per ton, ex Godown. Small Takasima Coal, $6 per ton, ex Godown.
Apply to
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Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Steamship
"LEONOR,"
Captain M. Young, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 9th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1594 Hongkong, 5th October, 1876.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"KHIVA"
will leave for the above place at 4 P.M. TO-DAY, the 9th instant.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
1550 Hongkong, 9th October, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling off SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN, AND KEPPEL BAY, to land Mails and Passengers),

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer
"SINGAPORE"
will be despatched as above on or about the 10th October.
For Freight or Passage apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
1559 Hongkong, 29th September, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"NESTOR"
will be despatched on or about the 10th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
1578 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1876.

FOR AMOY.

THE Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Theband, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MacG. HEATON.
1596 Hongkong, 8th October, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE 3/3 L I I German Barque
"JOACHIM CHRISTIAN,"
Reimers, Commander, will load here and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
tf 1599 Hongkong, 6th October, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Clipper Ship
"SILVER EAGLE,"
N. Bichard, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 13th of October.
For Light Freight, at Cheap Rates, apply to
MEYER & Co.
1560 Hongkong, 30th September, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Barque
"RUTH,"
Minto, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MacG. HEATON;
or,
DEACON & Co., Canton.
1438 Hongkong, 7th September, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American Ship
"ALICE BUCK,"
J. Herlman, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1392 Hongkong, 30th August, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British 3-m. Schooner
"CLACHNACUDDIN,"
McDonald, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1381 Hongkong, 29th August, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 16 years British Clipper Bark
"LUCIA,"
Crowley, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1382 Hongkong, 29th August, 1876.

FOR HAMBURG.

THE A1 British Bark
"ANTIPODES,"
Barnes, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1292 Hongkong, 14th August, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Bark
"SOTERIO,"
Jarvis, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1566 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Clipper Ship
"DUKE OF ABERCORN,"
Dalrymple, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 20th instant, and has limited room for Light Measurement Goods.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
1567 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Bark
"PEEP O'DAY,"
Kettle, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1490 Hongkong, 18th September, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A.I.I. American Ship
"HOOGLY,"
W. Frost, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1452 Hongkong, 11th September, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

TO FOLLOW THE "WM. VAN NAME."

THE A1 British Bark
"QUEENSBERRY,"
Hening, Master, will load as above and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
1555 Hongkong, 28th September, 1876.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY).
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
E. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*DECCAN*," Captain J. D. GABY, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 12th October, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1876.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer *GREAT REPUBLIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 16th October, 1875, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 15th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, September 15th, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON THURSDAY, the 19th October, 1876, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*AMAZONE*," Commandant BAULE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 18th October, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1876.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *GAELIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *

Extracts.

BRAINS.

A brain attains its highest utility, as distinguished from its highest development, when it can not only absorb from others and direct its own further evolutions, but can also organise and regulate the working of other brains under its own superintendence and control. This power it is which enables the rising merchant or manufacturer to utilise other brains, to either use them for purposes of comparative mental drudgery, or to perform higher work under the immediate superintendence of the ruling brain. By such means the single brain can multiply its working indefinitely by a well-selected series of other brains under itself, a few brains of comparatively high order regulating the working of numerous brains of a lower order, which perform the purely mechanical mental work. Such is the organisation of a first-rate business in full working order. Of a precisely similar nature is the co-ordinating and ruling power of such men as Cromwell, Napoleon, or Washington, whose single brains controlled nations and peoples. The highest of all forms of brain-value most be clearly differentiated from several similar but really unlike forms of control; and the rule of brute force must not be confounded with it. Such rule we see in the lower animals, where the red ant enslaves the black ant, and where the power to kill in fight enables a lower organism to subordinate another of a higher but less warlike form. A similar supremacy of mere brute force and animal courage over higher intellectual development lacking these qualities, is far from uncommon in history. In these the capacity to slay in war has exerted a supremacy which is far removed from that of one organising brain over other brains inferior to it in power, in development, or subordinated by the pressure of the environment. The power to aid the working of one brain by a trained staff of subordinates is utilised by our legislators, and by such means it is essayed to transmute an ordinary politician into a far-sighted statesman. But this invention of a normal process, though ingenious, is not successful, and the difference betwixt the working of a department under a natural chief is very great from its operation under a merely nominal chief. Thus it is that in most of our public institutions the character of the chief tints that of each and all of his subordinates. It is in commerce that the value of a brain capable of controlling other brains, and so increasing its utility, is best seen. In the professions this employment of vicarious brains is either entirely impossible, or, if possible, only to a very limited degree.—*Medical Examiner.*

THE WOMEN OF MONTENEGRO.

"The Montenegrin woman is in many respects an object of pity to the travellers who pass through the strange little principality; but there is no woman in the country who would not be grievously offended at any show of sympathy. To work incessantly and to suffer is the destiny of the women of this race. They are not even welcome into the world: a Montenegrin father, when asked by his neighbour what the sex of his new-born child is, answers, 'God pardon me! it is a girl.' Sometimes he says, 'It is a serpent,' which is a poetical manner of expressing his regret at the birth of a daughter. The girl grows up neglected and often cursed: she carries fagots of wood on her head in order that she may earn a few coins with which to buy arms for her brothers. She has no youth: at twenty-five she seems already old. She is married young, and bears and cares for her children while supporting labour in the fields which would be hard even for strong men. She trembles before her father, her brother, her husband: she only awakens to freedom and independence of action when excited by the noise of the combat, to which she frequently follows the warriors. She urges them on, and leads their guns and dresses their wounds. The Montenegrin woman is rarely beautiful of feature, and the coarse work which she performs soon ruin her form. Her virtue is beyond reproach: intrigues are unknown in Montenegro, and gallantry would find a sharp reproof at the point of a yataghan. The women wander unattended wherever they please throughout the country; for, while a Montenegrin warrior would never think of relieving a woman from the heavy burden of fagots or provisions which she may be fainting under, and while he may perhaps rail at her for her weakness, he would not by word or deed offer her the slightest insult. The woman is almost servile with regard to her husband if she sees him coming along the road, she turns off or passes him rapidly, that he may not be compelled to recognise her. Should the warrior be seen wasting his time in loitering by his wife's side, he would be subjected to reproach from the elders in the village. A few years since one could not have found in the whole of Montenegro one woman knowing how to read or write; latterly, some few schools to which females have access have been established.

"The duties of hospitality all fall upon the woman. She it is who unlaces the boots of the stranger when he arrives, and who washes his feet, who serves at table, and holds the flaming pine knot by which the others see to eat. The husband does not even notice the wife, unless it be to request some menial service of her.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

GREEKS IN ENGLAND.

A few words now on the affluent Greek, settled, we will suppose, on British soil since the last thirty years. His fortune, I have said, is often large; his house handsome, and his children, who have received the best education that money can give, are growing, or have grown up, around him. Strange to say, they have the same expression of singular dejection and sadness as is to be observed in their parents, and they generally are exempt from all youthful exercescences, and even impulsive demonstration of any description. They have barely reached the age of discretion when the girls are each awarded a husband by their father, who, having conscientiously investigated the character and fortune of his chosen son-in-law, informs his daughter of his choice, and she, having no word in the matter, often gratefully, and generally blindly, accepts her lot. Probably she has vague hopes that she will find a change for the better in her married state, but speedily discovers she is still steering between Scylla and Charybdis, for from youth her husband has been so imbued with the principles of his forefathers, that it is with almost Turkish selfishness he endeavours to hide his wife from the gaze of mankind. She may, however, mix *ad labitum* with her country people; but she must avoid the society of the world, as tending to the certain demoralising and dispersing of the sheep hitherto so tenderly and covetously restrained within the fold. Their motto might be: "What was, is, and shall be." Every morning the Greek travels down to the City, where he spends the happiest hours of the day. His wife meanwhile applies herself to household duties with the zeal rather of a third rate English provincial attorney's wife than that of a merchant prince's. Every evening both sexes meet at one or the other of their respective houses. Nothing can be more vapid, monotonous, or insipid than the aspect of these re-unions night after night, varied occasionally by the appearance of some freshly-arrived enthusiastic Hellène, who is proclaimed to be "the cleverest man in Greece." The men smoke and play cards, and those ladies who do not join in the latter pastime sit in groups and talk as foolishly as persons who spend their days in running from the kitchen to the nursery, and vice *versâ*, might be expected to do. Politics are often discussed with extraordinary vehemence and enthusiasm, which is all ascribed to the praiseworthy patriotism that every modern Greek prides himself on possessing. The faults and misgovernments of every country are severally commented upon, its ruin and fall invariably proclaimed to be close at hand. Then Greece comes on the *tapis*. "Her star is shining its brightest" were we to listen to the rhapsodical phrases coming from the mouth of yonder boy, bilious Philhellene. "She is still reigning supreme in the East. If her government is a little corrupted and shaky at present, the fault lies with the great powers that try to crush her inch by inch. But Hellas will rise again, and put all other nations to shame. Hellas, who gave birth to Homer, to Alexander, can never be trampled upon and allow herself to sink into oblivion." The works of Homer and Alexander the Great are then descanted upon with ever fresh delight, and with a thousand gesticulations, until the whole assembly, convinced that what was in the eighth century B.C. must also be in the nineteenth A.D., rises overwhelmed with tumultuous feelings. It then becomes a matter of who has the strongest pair of lungs, for every one shouts and strives to be chief spokesman. At a single glance it is understood that women occupy but an inferior position in society. Robed in high dresses, with their hands crossed in their laps, and with their touchingly resigned expressions, they seem more adapted to a harem life than to a European existence. They are sometimes remarkably pretty, but, also, they are remarkable for their scragginess. Ostentation is greatly carried on, *bien entendu*, within the fold, for the *belle Grecque* loves a display of dress and jewellery as much as the coquettish Parisienne, and it must be allowed that, when they are dressed, they usually show great taste. I say when, for it is only at church, and on especial gala days, that they divest themselves of the morning gown they otherwise wear all day, and in which they are perhaps quite right to welcome home their merchant husbands, who invariably display an unaccountable dislike to appear anywhere *en frac*.—*Charing-cross Magazine.*

CURIOUS INCIDENTS RELATED CONCERNING THE LION.

The following extract is from a letter to the Boston *Advertiser*:—

You wish me to initiate you into the secrets of the true Arab lion hunt, which you must begin by knowing little resembles the fantastic tales told by certain European travellers, and dilated upon by newspapers and novel writers until there is no possibility of separating truth from fiction, or drawing to any satisfactory degree a conclusion regarding the lion and panther, which are in fact our only dangerous African carnivorous animals. Lions are quite numerous in certain parts of the province of Constantine—rare in those of Algiers and Oran. Panthers, on the contrary, are seldom seen in the last two provinces, but are numerous in Algiers. The habits of these two carnivors differ essentially. As a general rule, neither the one nor the other attacks man, unless molested or threatened by him. It sometimes happens, however, that a panthers surprised whilst eating, springs furiously upon the man whose imprudent foot has troubled the silence of his repast, and in this case there is nothing to hope, as before the bravest man can have got possession of his arms, he is a bruised and broken mass. The panther tears and mutilates the body, even after all life has fled, but does not devour it. In general, he kills for the pleasure of killing, and even when attacking a flock or herd, he vents his savage fury on many before deciding to eat one.

The lion, on the contrary, springs upon his victim and at once devours it, or, dragging it to a preferred dining spot, quietly makes his repast, not thinks of troubling the rest of the flock until renewed appetite leads him to satisfy hunger in the same way. If during the repast he sees a man approach, and is not ravenous, he gets up and walks away slowly, one may say solemnly, or sometimes not even deigning this he raises his majestic head, looks at the intruder, and by a half-friendly growl warns him that he will not stand being troubled when at dinner. A pedestrian finding himself in this position does well to withdraw slowly, for should he become frightened and run, the lion is quite capable of feeling a desire to overtake him, and in that case will; even in that case, if the man has presence of mind sufficient to understand the danger, and do the only thing remaining to be done, he may still escape safe and sound. For the lion seems oftenest actuated by a half-playful, friendly sentiment, and so he does not lose his respect for man—seldom troubles him. Oftentimes he joins and passes the pedestrian, and when at a good distance crouches across his path, watching his approach. If the man has the unfortunate idea of turning to run away, he is lost; but if he comes on quietly, neither faster nor slower than his usual pace, looking his enemy steadily in the face, and showing no signs of fear, he has every chance to escape. The lion will growl, wag his tail in rather a terrifying way, but, allowing the man to pass before him, get up, as though admitting to himself that he had earnestly lost the game, go quietly back to his lair.

A lion very rarely attacks women, and I once witnessed a scene which will go farther than the longest explanation toward illustrating this. It was a hot, sultry day in July. The sirocco made the atmosphere dense with sand and glare; the very earth seemed on fire. I was returning from a little expedition on the frontiers of Tunis, and as I had some matters to settle with tribes in the environs of La Calle, I left my troops to return to Constantine, and followed only by two spanis, turned my steps toward La Calle. Having started just before day we arrived about four o'clock in the afternoon at the ford of the little river de la Mafrag. Our horses, as well as ourselves, were sadly in want of food and drink, and we stopped to refresh ourselves at a little inn kept by a European, and situated on a low mound two or three hundred yards from the ford. Whilst waiting for my frugal repast I unbuckled my sword, laid by my pistols, stretched out comfortably in the shade, and idly watch a band of Arab women washing clothes in the river. All at once I was startled by cries proceeding from the opposite side of a sand-heap bordering the river, and half a dozen women came rushing into the midst of their peaceable companions, dragging them into the shallow water, and behind them a magnificent lion, his tail proudly in air, and his great brown eyes looking caressingly from one to the other. Paying no attention to their retreat into the river, he followed them there, rubbing himself up against them, not seeming to mind in the least their cries or terrified gesticulations, and when he had had enough of it, he took a long drink of the running water, and turning majestically walked away into the mountains from whence he had come. This lion was a stranger in that part of the country, and when, on the following day, I went in search of him, he had disappeared.

I will recall another souvenir of this same expedition which will prove to you the harmless nature of an unattached lion.

One day, after a rather serious skirmish against the revolted tribes, I led my two battalions of infantry to a little river situated two miles from the fort where we were stationed, in order to allow them to bathe and clean their arms. As a measure of prudence, I allowed but half the men to disarm and enter the river at a time, the remaining battalion being on the *qui vive*, ready for defence. As there was no need for haste, I allowed the men what time they liked for bathing and cleaning, and night, which falls so suddenly in Africa, surprised us on our return at a few moments' march from the fort. I was suddenly alarmed by the report of a gun, whose sound, being very different from any in use amongst the Arabs, spoke plainly of having been fired by one of my own men, and I at once brought my column to a halt and galloped off in the direction from whence the single report had come. At a short distance I met a soldier recently arrived in Africa, who had been detained behind his comrades by a very adequate and singular cause, and who, in hastening up, hoping to arrive before the doors were closed for the night, excused himself timidly for being late and having fired at last at a troublesome calf or crow, which had barred his passage and seemed determined to keep him from joining his regiment. He assured me he had done all he could to get rid of him, pushing him with the butt-end of his gun, etc., but to no purpose, and at last had been obliged to fire at him so close that he had rolled instantly dead at his feet. Suspecting the truth, I reassured the man, and as night was completely upon us rejoined my troops and entered the fort. On the following morning I despatched the culprit with a dozen men to bring back the murdered animal, and let me decide whether a calf was to be paid for or a reward to be given to the slayer of a lion; and, and as I had rightly imagined, the latter proved to be the case, and our unconscious hero received from the Government sixty francs' reward for the finest lion killed that year.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 °/₀ allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

1335 Hongkong, 4th October, 1876.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 °/₀ allowed

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co

Hongkong, 24th July, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀).

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/₀) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

33 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 °/₀.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 °/₀ for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Received by Chinese on the 7th October, 1876.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.50 a 3.00
American Drills, 30 yards	"	2.75 a 2.80
" 40 "	"	3.30 a 3.80
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 100 lbs.	88.00 a 101.00
" 28 a 32	"	104.00 a 115.00
" 38 a 42	"	112.00 a 124.00
" Bombay	"	76.00 a 78.00
Jeans	per piece	$1.30 a 1.35
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	"	3.30 a 3.65
" Brocades Do.	"	3.75 a 3.90
" Damask Do.	"	5.30 a 5.00
English Drills 30 yards	"	2.10 a 2.15
" 14 lbs.	"	2.60 a 2.75
" 15 lbs.	"	2.85 a 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	"	1.50 a 1.65
" 8 lbs.	"	1.70 a 1.75
" 8½ lbs.	"	1.95 a 2.40
" 9 lbs.	"	2.50 a 2.65
" 10 lbs.	"	3.15 a 3.37
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 33 in. 10 lbs.	"	1.25 a 1.30
" 24 " & 33 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.40 a 1.50
" 24 " & 33 in. 8 lbs. XO	"	1.95 a 2.10
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QE	"	2.10 a 2.15
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	"	2.50 a 2.55
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.62 a 0.65
" Red	"	0.77 a 0.80
" Light Red	"	0.77 a 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	"	2.30 a 2.42
Muslins, White, Fine, 18 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
" Figured 24 "	"	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.25
" 3 lbs.	"	2.30 a 2.35
Velvets, Black, 23 in.	per yard	0.29 a 0.31
" Gentian, 23 "	"	0.17 a 0.18
Velveteens, Black	"	0.23 a 0.24
" Gentian	"	0.28 a 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 x 60 reed	per piece	1.90 a 2.10
" 64 x 66 "	"	2.15 a 2.30
" 68 x 68 "	"	2.55 a 3.20
" 600 "	"	3.35 a 3.10
" 7,000 "	"	3.40 a 3.45
" AA	"	1.70 a 1.75
" BF	"	6.10 a 6.15
" MH	"	5.00 a 5.05
" BI	"	6.10 a 6.20
White Spotted Shirtings	"	2.50 a 2.55
" Brocades	"	2.70 a 2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.70 a 3.00
" 8 lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.05
" 9 lbs.	"	3.70 a 3.80
" 10 lbs.	"	4.85 a 5.10
" 12 lbs.	"	6.10 a 6.20
Camlets, 88S	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
" 8S	"	17.50 a 18.00
" 9S	"	18.00 a 18.50
" BBS	"	19.00 a 19.50
" AAA	"	18.00 a 18.50
" LLL	"	16.00 a 16.50
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.18 a 3.00
" Medium	"	1.03 a 1.30
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	8.10 a 9.30
" " Assorted	"	8.30 a 8.00
" HH Scarlet	"	9.00 a 9.05
" " Assorted	"	8.60 a 8.70
" H Scarlet	"	9.10 a 9.20
" " Assorted	"	8.85 a 8.90
Lustres, Figure	"	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	"	14.50 a 15.00
Orleans, Plain	"	5.00 a 5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.78 a 0.79

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	3.75 a 3.00
" Hoop	"	3.50 a 3.55
" Bar	"	2.95 a 2.90
" Wire	"	6.75 a 6.30
Lead	"	7.70 a 7.90
Pigs, W.B.	"	7.50 a 7.80
" Lead, LB	"	7.50 a 7.80
Quicksilver, English	"	69.50 a —
" American	"	67.00 a —
Steel, English	per tub	4.00 a 4.10
" Swedish	"	5.00 a 5.05
Sheathing Metal	per picul	24.00 a 28.00
Spelter	"	8.20 a 8.21
Tin, Malacca	per piecul	20.50 a 21.00
" Plates	per box	0.10 a 0.25

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	19.50 a 21.00
Alum, 1st quality	"	1.75 a 1.80
" 2nd "	"	1.50 a 1.65
Bark, Siam	"	0.68 a 1.10
" Cinnphor	"	14.50 a 15.00
Beche de Mer	"	30.00 a 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	"	9.10 a 9.25
" " Yellow	"	44.00 a 38.00
" Hankow, White	"	58.50 a 59.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pcl.	$2,200 a 4,000
" 2nd "	"	650 a 800
" 3rd "	"	100 a 250
Brimstone	"	2.00 a 2.25
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	"	13.50 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	"	13.80 a 15.00
" " Barcos, clean	"	4,800 a 5,000
" " Refuse	"	2,800 a 3,000
Cardamoms, Superior	"	145.00 a 150.00
" Inferior	"	35.00 a 38.00
Cloves	"	34.00 a 35.00
Coals, Afloat	per ton	—
" English steam	"	10.00 a 11.00
" Sydney	"	5.00 a —
Coffee	per picul	22.20 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	"	28.00 a 29.00
" Rod, "	"	24.50 a —
" Nails	"	23.50 a 23.80
Cotton, Shanghai	"	18.50 a 18.80
" Bombay	"	16.00 a 17.50
" Shantung	"	17.00 a 17.50
" Ningpo	"	18.50 a 19.00
" Tientsin	"	18.00 a 18.50
" Tungchow	"	18.50 a 19.00
" Calcutta	"	13.00 a 15.50
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	"	4.35 a 5.00
" Siam	"	4.70 a 4.80
Cow's Hide	"	0.50 a 0.75
Cuttlefish, Japan	"	28.50 a 32.50
" " without bones	"	13.00 a 14.50
" " Chinchow	"	33.50 a 24.00
Cutch	"	5.80 a 6.10
Dates, Black	"	4.10 a 4.70
" Red	"	4.05 a 4.20
Dried Lily Flowers	"	7.90 a 8.10
Elephant's Teeth, 4 x 5 pieces	"	260 a 300
" " 7 x 8 "	"	200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	1.25 a 1.30
" America per barrel of 100 lbs.	"	2.80 a 2.90
" " " of 200 lbs.	"	6.10 a 6.35
Fungus	"	30.50 a 31.00
Fish Maws	"	0.50 a 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	"	220.00 a 300.00
" 2nd "	"	100.00 a 110.00
Hams, Ordinary	"	Tls. 11.0 a 13.5.0
" Superior	"	Tls. 21.5.0 a 23.0.0
Hemp, Hankow	"	10.50 a 12.00
" Siam	"	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	"	68.00 a 46.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	"	5.50 a 5.60
" " 2nd "	"	5.10 a 5.20
Mushrooms	"	47.00 a 56.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	"	10.00 a 11.00
" " " middle	"	7.00 a 7.50
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$5.70 a 6.00
Peas, White	"	2.05 a 2.10
" Green	"	2.15 a 2.20
" Black	"	1.60 a 1.87
" Yellow	"	1.70 a 1.75
" Green Beans	"	1.80 a 1.82
Pearl Barley	"	6.50 a 7.80
Potatoe Flour	"	Tls. 1.5.0 a 1.7.5
Putchuck	"	13.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	"	2,600 a 3,000
" Mother	"	2,000 a 2,400
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.82 a 1.85
" " mill cleaned	"	1.60 a 1.71
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	1.88 a 1.91
" Saigon	"	1.60 a 1.74
" Annam	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	"	5.60 a 5.70
Seaweed, Green	"	2.60 a 2.70
" Cut	"	4.10 a 4.20
Sesamum, White	"	5.20 a 5.50
" Black	"	3.20 a 3.75
Sharkefin	"	35.00 a 60.00
Shellfish, Japan	"	25.00 a 38.00
" California	"	14.00 a 14.50
Stockfish	"	5.00 a 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	4.85 a 5.00
" Banjar	"	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	"	13.60 a 14.00
" Black	"	6.25 a 6.40
Betel Nut	"	2.65 a 2.80
Sandal Wood, Malabar	"	3.20 a 3.75
" South Seas	"	13.00 a 14.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	"	1.60 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.25 a 2.50
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	"	5.20 a 5.45
" Dark Brown	"	4.70 a 5.00
" West Coast, Dark Brown	"	— —
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.50
" Candy	"	8.10 a 8.25
" " Foochow	"	8.00 a 8.50
" " Siam	"	8.10 a 8.70
Vermicelli, Italian	"	4.35 a 4.50
Walnuts	"	1.65 a 1.70
Wheat, Russian	"	2.00 a 2.05
" California	"	Tls. 5.9.0 a 5.9.5.0
Wood Oil	"	5.3.5.0 a 5.4.0.0
Pea "	"	$9.25 a 9.55
Tea	"	3.30 a 3.40
Window Glass	per box	

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Argyll	Oct. 6	D. Scott	Brit. str	1271	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Calcutta
Calabar	June 19	Hutchison	Brit. str	1208	Landstein & Co	
Chinkiang	Sept. 10	J. Hogg	Brit. str	780	Siemssen & Co	K'loon Dock
Conquest	Oct. 5	Hamlin	Brit. str	317	Kwong Lee Yuen	
Douglas	Oct. 8	Barnie	Brit. str	861	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Satepona	Oct. 3	Hubback	Brit. str	676	Melchers & Co	Saigon
Fame	—		Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Flying
Fookien	—	Priest	Brit. str	106	Tuck Mee & Co	Tug Flying
Great Republic	Oct. 7	W. B. Cobb	Amr. str	3888	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Hindostan	Oct. 7	T. S. Gardner	Brit. str	991	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Calcutta
Howsang	Oct. 4	Lamont	Chi. str	705	C. M. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Iehang ‡	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	760	Butterfield & Swire	
Khiva	Oct. 7	J. Reeves	Brit. str	1506	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Kinshan ‡	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kin-Kiang ‡	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Leonor	Oct. 1	Young	Brit. str	408	D. Lapraik & Co	Amoy, &c.
Madagascar	Oct. 3	J. Timm	Ger. str	884	Siemssen & Co	
Mecca	Oct. 8	Johnson	Brit. str	686	Hop Kee	
Pardo	Oct. 8	Trotman	Brit. str	763	Melchers & Co	Saigon
Pearl	Oct. 7	H. L. Monk	Brit. str	705	Chinese	
Penedo	Sept. 29	John Cain	Brit. str	652	Melchers & Co	Saigon
Singapore	Oct. 6	J. H. Peake	Brit. str	964	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Australia
Ji-Inejeebhoy ‡	—	N. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
White Cloud §	—	Hoyland	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yot-sai §	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yettung	June 9		Brit. str	233	Kwok Acheong	
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*						
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*						
SAILING VESSELS.						
Advance	Sept. 20	Thomsen	Siam. bk	336	Chinese	Bangkok
Alex. McNeil	Sept. 13	J. T. Pettes	Amr. sh	1099	Rozario & Co	S. Francisco
Alice Buck	Aug. 9	Herlman	Amr. sh	1425	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	S. Francisco
Alva	June 21	Ed. A. Souza	Port. sh	640	Brandao & Co	
Anglo-Saxon	Sept. 7	Harrington	Brit. sh	593	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Honolulu
Antipodes	July 25	Barnes	Brit. bk	350	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Hamburg
B. Noorlof	Sept. 27	Worgitzky	Siam. bk	360	Siemssen & Co	
Canton	Sept. 4	Knudsen	Siam. sh	779	Chinese	
Chong Soon	April 30	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch	200	Chinese	Newchwang
C. O. Whitmore	Sept. 26	Peabody	Amr. bk	894	Rozario & Co	
Clachnacuddin	Aug. 16	McDonald	Brit. bk	237	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Denbighshire	Sept. 11	D. Williams	Brit. bk	483	Olyphant & Co	New York
Dr. Peterman	Aug. 31	D. Siegener	Ger. bk	737	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
D. of Abercorn	Sept. 19	Dalrymple	Brit. sh	1050	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Fasan	Oct. 4	Sandberg	Nor. bk	284	F. Degenaer	
Fontenaye	Sept. 10	Taylor	Brit. sh	635	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Glory	Oct. 7	T. T. Witt	Siam. bk	449	Tuck Mee & Co	
Gloucester	Aug. 9	Vincent	Brit. bk	526	Rozario & Co	
G. Adolph	Sept. 26	Neumann	Ger. bk	272	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Hansa	Sept. 18	Deneken	Brit. bk	499	Wieler & Co	Bangkok
Hoogly	Aug. 8	W. Frost	Amr. sh	1188	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Humboldt	Sept. 22	A. F. Stoll	Ger. bk	330	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Manila
Invererne	Aug. 25	Foreman	Brit. sh	744	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Java
Iris	Oct. 4	Taylor	Brit. sch	780	D. Lapraik & Co	
James Aikin	Aug. 31	Sim	Brit. sh	958	Holliday, Wise & Co	Iloilo, &c.
James Wilson	Aug. 2	Prideaux	Brit. bk	326	Olyphant & Co	Melbourne
Japan	Oct. 4	Walter	Ger. sch	270	Siemssen & Co	
Jessie Isabel	Sept. 15	Mills	Brit. bk	721	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Ceba
J. Christian	Sept. 20	Reimer	Ger. bk	457	Meyer & Co	London
J. Sverdrop	Aug. 12	Petersen	Nor. bg	182	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	New York
Kate Waters	July 6	Simpson	Brit. bk	580	Rozario & Co	
Kim Yong Tye	Sept. 9	Korfoed	Siam. bk	329	Chinese	
Kim-hong-tye	Sept. 30	A. L. Kruse	Siam. bk	320	Chinese	
Lizzie	Sept. 9	Inokay	Brit. bk	385	Broadbear, A'thony & Co	
Loiterer	Aug. 13	Vincent	Amr. sch	45	Insurance Co	
Lucia	Sept. 29	Crowley	Brit. bk	640	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
M. Selchan	Sept. 22	Gerstenberg	Dan. bk	447	Wm. Pustau & Co	Bangkok
M. Lebanon	Sept. 15	Hall	Brit. bk	530	Chinese	Manila
Nicolino	Sept. 29	Talbot	Brit. sch	550	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Peep o'Day	Aug. 31	G. Kettle	Brit. bk	481	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Portia	June 28	Constantine	Brit. bk	391	Gilman & Co	P. Elizabeth
Queensberry	Aug. 31	Hening	Brit. bk	628	Russell & Co	New York
Rabeah	Oct. 2	Holcomb	Amr. sch	48	Master	